THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 10TH JUNE.

WE TAKE the following from last Friday's *Statesman*:

Our advices from the North-West by yesterday's post, tell us that at this moment the wages on the Lucknow relief works are—

Bildars	...	...	...	1½ anna.
Tokri-wallahs, men and women			...	1 "
Children	...	..	...	½ "

Now these wages are one anna lower all round than the rates when food is at ordinary prices. At Sitapur the rates are little higher:—

Bildars	...	...	...	1½ anna.
Tokri-wallahs	..	...	...	1½ "
Women	...	...	..	1 "
Children	...	...	...	½ "

The rates were being changed at the moment when our correspondent wrote, by making payment partly in grain with a view to make the remuneration a little higher. Now the above are the rates at which the people were being paid both at Lucknow and Sitapur, with wheat at 10 seers the rupee at the former place and 9½ seers at the latter, the people never getting full measure be it remembered even at these rates. And Sir George Couper told the Government of India in his defence, that he takes great care to fix the wage at a rate that would give the people sufficient though bare subsistence.

But what surprises us most is the readiness with which the Government of India swallows up the words of Sir George Couper.

CRIME has been increasing in the Central Provinces. We take the following figures from the last Police report of the Provinces:

I.—Offences against the State, public tranquillity, &c.	...	286
II.—Serious offences against the person	...	1,077
III.—Do person and property or property only	...	5,466
IV.—Minor offences against the person	..	2,137
V.— Do. property	...	18,571
VI.—Other offences	...	4,487
	...	32,024

The Chief Commissioner remarks: "The relations between high prices and petty offences against property are so intimate as almost to be cause and effect, and it is not surprising that high prices drove many to the commission of petty offences who would otherwise have managed to support themselves honestly." So the poverty of the people is driving them to crime. The problem of the social condition of the people is assuming a threatening aspect throughout the country.

APROPOS of the coming Congress the *Times of India* recapitulates the following facts about congresses:

"The first political Congress—the term had originally an ecclesiastical signification—was held at Cologne in 1636, when the Pope attempted unsuccessfully to stop the Thirty Years' War. Another attempt was made in 1643 at Osnaberg; the proceedings only really began in June 1645 and were not terminated until October 1648. But the result of its long negotiations laid the foundations of modern Europe; and its leading principles were actually maintained until the War of 1870. England, however, took no part; but in the next Congress held in 1678, from the natural interest she held in the fate of Holland, she was represented by Sir William Temple. To the Congress of Utrecht held in 1712 we sent the Bishop of Bristol. At the Congress of Soissons, Louis the XV.'s Prime Minister insisted on attending in person as Lord Beaconsfield is supposed to be desirous of doing now. But the French Revolution did away with all treaties for the time being, and there were no further Congresses until that of Vienna in 1814, when England, besides her Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, was represented by the Duke of Wellington and two diplomatists. Upwards of a hundred Sovereigns and Ministers were collected at Vienna, but the representatives themselves never met in Council the business being entirely transacted by committees of the five Great Powers. And perhaps the rumoured appointment of committees under the present Congress may point to some similar arrangement."

If the proposed Congress should prove a success, England would certainly carry away the palm.

THE BERLIN CORRESPONDENT of the *Standard* states that it is reported from Tashkend that the Chinese insist on the retrocession of Kuldja as compensation for the grant of commercial traffic and a free passage through Kashgarian territory. The Mosulman population of Kuldja have sent a deputation to General Kaufmann requesting him not to cede that place to China. The General appeased them by stating that, even in case political circumstances should make it convenient to Russia to retrocede Kuldja, he would stipulate on their behalf for a complete internal autonomy, for which they would have to pay an annual tribute to China. Deputies of the Ameer of Afghanistan have arrived at Bokhara in order to renew friendly relations with the Ameer of Bokhara. At St. Petersburgh this is considered as evidence of the friendly feeling of the ruler of Afghanistan towards Russia.

THE PALL MALL GAZETTE had a story, some little time ago, about one Don Luis Hernandez, a Mexican half-breed, who is believed by his neighbours to have reached the truly patriarchal age of nine score years. The Indians consider him a devil. He is said to be hale and vigorous, and in the full enjoyment of the St. Martin's summer of life. One may easily find instances of similar longevity. Nicolas de Cemir, for example, bears witness that a certain Brahmin once survived three whole centuries. Then Cardinal Baronious mentions, as "an extraordinary exercise of grace," the case of St. Severus who at the age of 279 was inducted into a bishopric, and lived for 75 years afterwards. We have, besides, a story by Padre Joans dos Santos about a certain long-lived Indian herdsman. This man, while watching by the banks of the Ganges, was accosted by a stranger clad in a coarse gray cloak and bleeding from many a wound. At the earnest request of the way-worn pilgrim, the mild Hindoo like another St. Christopher carried him across the river. The grateful wayfarer said to his humble friend. "Silver and gold have I none, but such as I have give I unto thee." Therewith he placed a few beads in the herdsman's ready palm, promised him length of days, and straightway vanished. The promise was sacredly fulfilled. Quite 380 years later the peasant was still alive, although in the interval he had buried eight wives, and was then living with a ninth. A bishop of Cochin has vouched for the truth of this.

WITH REGARD to the Cotton manufacturing industry in the Bombay Presidency, we find that the average number of hands employed daily in the Bombay Mills is now 24,610 and in the Mofussil 5,500. The largest establishment in Bombay is the New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, which employs daily 3,215 hands, consumes 11,505 candies of cotton every day and has engines of 505 horse-power. The second is the Manockjee Petit Manufacturing Company, with 2,000 hands consuming 8,200 candies, and engines of 260 horse-power. There is no cotton mill in Bombay employing less than 400 hands, or consuming less than 1,500 candies or having a smaller horse-ppower than 60.

THE RECENT COMMISSION of Enquiry appointed to examine into the working of the Government Railway Police on the G. I. P. Railway seems to have resulted in conclusions not at all favourable to the present system. Gigantic frauds seem to have been carried on wholesale, almost under the eyes of the Police, and the perpetrators in many cases to have escaped with impunity. It is rumoured that the authorities of the East Indian Railway, too, are anxious for a change of system There are also complaints on the Punjab lines. The chief cause is the jealousy that exists between the Railway and District Police.

TUESDAY, 11TH JUNE.

THE EXHIBITION Building in Paris, consisting of iron and glass, is the largest yet erected for such purposes, being 2,315 feet long, and 1,415 feet wide.

THE LONDON CORRESPONDENT of the *Pioneer* calls John Bright "an unscrupulous, ferocious bully," and says, "he never made a speech in which there were not some malignant lies." Of course this is polite literature.

THE NEW ENGLAND Conference of the M. E. Church, a body of nearly three hundred ministers, passed resolutions almost unanimously at a recent session that no person should be admitted hereafter to the ministry among them who used tobacco in any form.

LONDON physicians advise persons in the habit of using tobacco to give it up. They say that it is far more poisonous than it used to be, and state there are at present a large number of persons in the London hospitals totally blind from the free use of the weed.

THERE HAVE been fifty-six Atlantic steamers lost during the past thirty-seven years, in which 4,430 persons perished. Nine vessels were never heard of from after leaving port, four were burned, thirty wrecked, five lost through collison with other vessels, and two by collision with icebergs, two foundered, and two were lost in fog. Of nationalities, forty-two were British, five American, four German, one Belgian.

THE NORWEGIAN Government it is said employs the telegraph to aid in the herring fishery which is one of the most important sources of income for the country. By means of the telegraph the fishermen along the whole coast are notified at once of the approach of a herring shoal to any particular ford and so can gather for their capture before the herring put to sea again.

IN LONDON there are so many as 57 theatres, capable of holding 126 100 persons, and 415 music halls, capable of holding 175,900 persons, making altogether 472 places, accommodating 302,000 persons.

MR. EWBANK, in one of his recent essays, thus speaks of the miles of threads people in England wear. He says—"In the winter a lady is enrapped in a hundred miles of thread; she throws over her shoulders from thirty to fifty in a shawl. A gentleman winds between three and four miles round his neck, and uses four more in a pocket handkerchief. At night he throws off his clothing, and buries himself like a larva in four or five hundred miles of convolved filament."

IT IS RUMOURED that MR. J. T. Christie, District Superintendent of Police at Jhelum, has been summoned to Simla, with a view it is said to his being appointed head of a body of secret police, with the organisation of which he is to be intrusted. Is Secret Police to be also a part of the Imperial Programme

WEDNESDAY, 12TH JUNE.

THE PIONEER RELATES the following remarkable case of conversion of a Pundit to Christianity:

"Baba Parmhans Anandgiri is a Pundit of Punnah, one of the Bundelcund States; and was in the service of Maharaja Roodur Pertab Sing K.C.S.I., whose father did service for us in the Mutiny, and earned the thanks of the Government also for his efforts to relieve the distress from famine in Bundelcund ten years ago. The Pundit was a man of parts; he knew something of Arabic and Persian, and of Sanskrit. Born in Delhi and educated at Benares, he had visited many of the holy places of India; the Shrine of Juggernath, Lord of the Universe, at Puri; Ramiswara a away in the south, where Rama tarried on his way to Ceylon; Dwarkanath in Kutch, where some men say Krishna was born; besides shrines in Kabul and in Nepal. The Pundit was somewhat of a free thinker; inclining equally as the Emperor Akbar did to Mussulman or Hindu, and even like Akbar, listening to Christian missionaries and their arguments. In Punnah, men said the Pundit was *nastik*, an infidel; but he was the Raja's trusted servant, and therefore men still spoke well of him. The arguments of the missionaries he met for a long time with quotations from the Vedas; and even with the logic of the Mussalman doctors. The missionaries were in despair; for the Pundit, besides being strong in argument, had a well-defined fondness for the good things of this world, even though he was a monk of Juggernath's monastery at Punnah. But at last the pale Galilean conquered; the missionaries triumphed and this is their story of ther Pundit's conversion. "His ingennousness and truthfulness of character left ground for some hope. God helped him by raising up several enemies in Punnah who worried and annoyed him but could not really shake the Rajah's confidence in him; two of his pupils to whom he was deeply attached died; he himself fell sick." These divine aids to faith were so potent that the Pundit took an oath to the missionaries, swearing on the New Testament, to become a Christian. Some little while afterwards he left the Rajah's service; to be baptized in the Station Church at Banda."

THE MAHARAJA OF JOHORE proposes to pay another visit to Europe, and was to leave Singapur by the last French mail. He will pay a visit to Paris to see the Exhibition.

GREAT scarcity is said to prevail in Thibet, grain being at double the usual price. In Nepal, agricultural prospects are good.

IT is reported that famine is now raging in Bokhara and Merv, the result of the severe frost of last winter, followed by inundations in the spring.

THE Viceroy has caused his thanks to be conveyed to the Hyderabad Contingent troops for their loyalty in volunteering their services in case of war.

IT will be still some time before the people of Dacca enjoy the blessings of the water-works. We learn from the *Dacca Parkash* that after supplying the town with water for two or three days, the machinery went wrong, and the works have been closed since. Who is to blame?

THE well known firm of rifle manufacturers, Messrs. Remington and Son, have suspended payment. The liabilities are one million dollars, while the assets are stated to be as much as four million dollars, not immediately available. The suspension is ascribed to the inability of Egyptian and Mexican Governments to pay for the arms supplied to them.

AN INSTRUMENT called the Microphone has been produced in England, which does for the ear what the microscope does for the eye, *i. e.*, it renders apparent sounds otherwise absolutely inaudible. "I have myself," says Mr. Preece, "heard the tramp of a little fly across a box with a tread almost as loud as that of a horse across a wooden bridge. There was a remarkable sound that accompanied the tramp of a fly, and a facetious friend of mine told me he thought the noise was occasioned by the neighing of the proboscis of the fly." Dr. Mahendralal Sircar is making experiments with the Microphone at the Science Association.

THE SUPPLEMENT to the last *Gazette of India* contains some interesting statistics of the number of servants of all races employed on the different railway lines in India. The grand total for 7,278 miles of line is 132,040, or between eighteen and nineteen individuals per mile. Of these 132,040 persons, 125,040 are natives, 3,319 are Eurasians, and 3,607 are Europeans.

THURSDAY, 13TH JUNE.

WE ARE INFORMED that the general results of Municipality administration in the Presidency of Madras during the year 1876-77 have lately been reviewed by the Government of India, and have been declared to be decidedly satisfactory. Though the year was one of distress, the Municipal collections of towns in the interior of the Madras Presidency were only 1 per cent less than those of the preceding year. The average incidence of Municipal taxation is 9 annas 11 pie per head; and no where exceeds Rs. 1-3-3 per head except at the sanitarium of Ootacamund where it is Rs. 1-15-7. But averages of this kind are not unoften misleading.

THE QUARANTINE rules for the ports of the Madras Presidency were recently under revision; and the general question has been before the Home authorities. The Secretary of State thinks that whatever rules may be finally settled on, the example of the Bombay Government might with advantage be followed in the non-application of quarantine for diseases already established in the country, such as cholera, small-pox, measles &c., and in its limitation to plague and yellow fever. Measures for guarding against excessive detention or needless annoyance in the case of foreign vessels when it is found necessary to impose quarantine in respect of Cholera vessels proceeding to Europe or the Red Sea, are also recommended.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Secretary of State has had under consideration a proposal made by the Government of India for the purchase, or construction in England, of an improved tide-calculating machine for use in connection with tidal observations on the Indian coast, and that such a machine will shortly be despatched to India. It is believed that a machine of this kind will be invaluable for the praetical purpose of predicting the tides for Indian ports. It will enable tide predicting tables of a much more accurate and complete character than any hitherto in use, to be prepared from year to year for any port for which the requisite observations have been made by a self registering tide-guage. The expense also of producing the improved tide-tables yearly will be considerably less than that incurred by the comparatively laborious means by which the less perfect tables in use have been prepared.

THE FIRST volume of the Trade and Navigation Accounts of British India for 1876-77 with a valuable review of the Indian Trade has lately been presented to Parliament. It is noted that the principal feature of the trade of the year was the stimulus given to the exportation of merchandize and treasure, coupled with a remarkable increase in the imports of treasure, which were more than double those of the preceding year, or of the average of the four previous years. Notwithstanding a diminution of the imports of merchandize to the extent of 1¾ millions sterling the aggregate transactions of the year amounted to £111,716,337 a higher figure than has ever been attained since the fall in the value of cotton at the close of the American War. The improvement in the trade also continues, the returns for the ten months ending in January showing an aggregate trade in 1877-78 of upwards of 10½ millions compared with 9½ millions in 1876-77, an increase of about 4 millions having occured both in imports and in exports of merchandize, while the imports of treasure exceed those of the previous year by nearly 6½ millions sterling.

WE UNDERSTAND that on the recommendation of the Secretary of State a notification will shortly be issued by the Government of India to the effect that Government officers in India desirous of soliciting Government patronage for literary or other works not published in India must apply through the Government of India to the Secretary of State.

THE COMMITTEE of the Royal Humane Society have forwarded through the Secretary of State to the Government of India for delivery to Police constable Maula Buksh, a bronze medal awarded to him by the society "in recognition of his courage and humanity in saving four women from drowning in the River Ravi on the 11th of April 1877."

A CORRESPONDENT from Amptah writes that the District Judge of Hooghly has ordered the Moonsiff of that place to transfer a good number of cases from his file to that of the Moonsiff of Ooloobarriah. The Ampta Moonsiff's work has diminished by the village of Jugguthbullubpore being excluded from his civil jurisdiction and the work he now has may be disposed of within a reasonable time. There is therefore no object in making it lighter. The only effect, the order will have is to entail hardship and great pecuniary loss upon people, whose cases will be thus transferred. For example what distance the poor suitors of Khanacool will have to travel in order to conduct their cases in the Ooloobariah Moonsiff's Court! The Moonsiff of Amptah ought to have represented the facts to the Judge, but a memorial from the public is about to be presented to him.

A CORRESPONDENT complains that in the present staff of overseers in the general Branch of the Public Works Department there are men who originally passed as Assistant Engineers and Sub-Engineers. They accepted the lower appointment because there were no vacancies in the higher grades or none available for them. It is strange that far from receiving higher appointments for which they are eligible they are not even promoted to the higher grade of their own class but have been doomed to toil on in the 2nd grade at Rs. 80 a month for 14 or 15 years.

SOME OF our Anglo-Indian contemporaries are wroth at us for having referred to the belief of the Ooryahs that the Rajah of Pooree was a Chalanti Vishnu or a divinity on earth. Unaccustomed to the title, our contemporaries cannot but feel supremely disgusted, and yet the title with which they address the godhead (Lord) they likewise apply to every nobleman in their country. However offensive a thing may be, once accustomed to it, men fail to recognize its revolting features.

FRIDAY, 14TH JUNE.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE authoritatively announces that the final decision about the Berars by the Secretary of State is that the question is not to be reopened until the Nizam comes of age, and that Sir Salar Jung and the joint administrator have accepted the decision. The cause of truth and right is not lost or extinguished because it is postponed.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to the *Statesman* from Sarun:

"Of course, if I said there was famine in the district, I should not be believed. I should be told that the ryot had reaped a tolerable *rubbee* crop: so I will not call it famine, but extreme scarcity that drives these poor people so many miles from their homes, leaving their wives and children while they earn with hard labour, barely enough to keep themselves alive."

This is the condition of the people in several districts in Bengal. There ought to be established Local Relief Committees in those districts. Why don't the Collectors of those districts apply to the Calcutta Famine Relief Committee for aid?

LAST EVENING Dr. Macleod delivered at the Social Science Association a brilliant lecture on the "Statistics and causes of suicides in India."

IT IS stated that on the occasion of the marriage of the Maharaja of Mysore, the Chief Commissioner was the bearer of presents from the Viceroy to the bride and bridegroom, valued at about fifty thousand rupees. A salute of 31 guns was fired as the presents were laid before His Highness.

A SIMLA CORRESPONDENT of a contemporary says that the Government of India has resolved to offer facilities for the recovery of debts from Native Princes by tradesmen in British territories. Under the new system a European creditor can now appeal for the realization of his claim to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Foreign Department. Before him he lays the nature and proofs of his claim, and if by him considered a just one, the matter is then taken up by the Government and the Native Prince is called to make good the claim. Why should the benefit of the new system be confined to European tradesman alone? We hope the Government will also see that the prices charged are reasonable and fair.

BABU JOGENDRONATH SIRCAR, Barrister-at-Law, and son of the late Babu Pearichurn Sircar, officiates for two months as Munsiff of Howrah. Mr. Sircar will draw the usual acting allowance of Rs. 158-10-8. The Native Barristers, who find it difficult to make their way at the bar, will do well to enter the judicial service. They will prosper and the service will gain.

A CORRESPONDENT from Jonye writes as follows:

"A meeting was held here on Sunday the 9th instant presided over by Babus Chunder Kant and Anarup Chunder Mookerjee, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions for the Selimabad Sluice scheme. Some two hundred and odd rupees were subscribed. The headmen of the adjacent villages who attended the meeting were asked to collect subscriptions from their respective villages. As the people thoroughly appreciate the scheme, and as they expect to derive substantial benefits they will I make no doubt most gladly come forward with their mite.

Mr. Pellew, the energetic projector of the scheme, wants Rs. 15,000 from the people of his district. Already the richer classes have subscribed three fourths of the amount. The remaining portion should be made up by the other classes of the community. If the people were not overlaid with serious disasters, the like of which they have never experienced for many a years, and which have almost impoverished them, they would not have felt the least hesitation in offering pecuniary assistance to this noble undertaking. To press poor people for subscriptions in these hard times would indeed be a sheer cruelty. We hope the Central Committee will guard against any such blunder. Can we not expect to recieve something from the Road and Public Works cess funds to assist this project in case of any deficit?

I am glad to say a revision will be made in July next on the assessment of houses under the Road Cess Act. We fervently hope an able and experienced officer will be deputed this time to do the duty. Many houses were illegally assessed last time and some were over assessed. The complaint against these arbitrary proceedings is loud and bitter. We hope the authorities will be pleased to lend their ears to it and rectify the mistakes.

A CORRESPONDENT from Contai notices that though it is the largest Sub-division in the Midnapore District it is sadly under-officered. Both the Moonsiff and the Deputy Magistrate in charge of the sub-division are overburdened with work. From the number of cases which lie on the Moonsiff's file it may be safely asserted that it can well feed a second Moonsiff. With regard to the sub-divisional officer his duty obliges him to be frequently absent from the station, and during his absence on tour the Treasury and the sub-registry office remain closed. It may be well imagined to what inconvenience the people who transact business with the office are thus subjected.

THE CLERK of the Weather reports intense heat from the Burdwan, Patna, Bhangulpore, Orissa and Chotanagpore Divisions, from all of which comes the cry in a chorus "very hot and sultry." There was partial rain during the week ending 8th June in the Rajshye Division and rather copious rain in the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions, but the heat therefore was not the less felt. In Calcutta we are living in a perpetual vapour-bath. There have been several cases of heat apoplexy, under which both men and beasts of burden have sunk.

SATURDAY, 15TH JUNE.

WE HEAR that an Educational Committee is sitting at Darjeeling to consider the question of the appointment of Inspectors of Schools. Babu Bhudeb Mookerjea has been invited to attend.

BABU CHARUCHUNDER MULLICK has been elected Municipal Commissioner for Ward No. 16 in the room of Mr. H. J. Reynolds. His father, the late Babu Dwarkanath Mullick, was a Justice of the Peace for Calcutta.

WE ARE informed that one immediate result of the Paris Postal Congress is likely to be the introduction of Postal Cards into India, both for Overland and for Inland correspondence.

THE DEATHS in Calcutta during the week ending 8th June were 269 being 9 less than those of the preceding week. The deaths from cholera, diarrhœa and dysentery were 7 and 15. Small-pox shews an increase, there were 71 cases in the week under report and 65 in the week preceding. The deaths from fever were 77 and from tetanus 14. Eleven children were still-born and four persons died from old age, of whom three were females and one male.

TWO POLICEMEN of Jessore have been sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for one and two years respectively for using violence to two accused persons with a view to extort confession or information. The Sessions Judge in sentencing the men remarked:

If the police are allowed to use violence in order to obtain proof of theories as to the guilt of individuals when conducting mofussil inquiries, the consequence will be mischievous and oppressive, especially in such cases as this, when an extorted confession of murder might lead to the conviction of an innocent person on the charge.

The High Court in upholding the judgment says:

It is most desirable that the police should understand that they have no right to lift their hands against any person in

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their custody and that every instance of violence used to persons charged with offences, will be severely dealt with.

But the Police seem to profit little by these lessons.

WE ALLUDED the other day to the mismanagement of the Hindu Hostel in Calcutta. We learn from the *Bengalee* that a new manager has been appointed, and that it has been resolved to abolish the admission fee and to reduce the re-admission fee from Rs. 10 to Rs 5.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following :

Silligore extension of the N. B S. Railway opened for good's traffic on the 10th instant. Goods train leaves Julpigori at 10½ A. M and arrives at Silligore at 12½ P. M. Down Goods Train leaves Siliigori at 1½ P. M. arriving at Julpigori 3½ on P. M.

WE ARE exceedingly sorry to record the death of Mr. Rais-ud-din, Barrister-at-law, from small-pox. He joined the bar only last year, and gave much promise of future excellence. A blooming flower has been cut off in the bud !

A CURIOUS case of maintenance was disposed of the other day by the High Court. Three persons claimed to be the sons of the Raja of Pachete by his concubines and demanded maintenance. We take the following facts from the judgment of the High Court :

The plaintiff claimed to receive from the defendant Raja allowance and arrears thereof at the rate of eight annas per day. The Raja, defendant, in his written statement, set out that he was a Khetrya by caste, that the mother of the plaintiff (admitting apparently the fact of paternity) was a woman of the Lohar caste, and that consequently the plaintiff had no claim to maintenance at his hands ; and he then averred that there was a custom in the family of that Raj to the effect that when the Rajas marry, and certain *Dasis* or handmaids come into their family with the bride, if it should so happen that such *Dasis* become pregnant and bear children to the, Raja, then maintenance is allowed to such children, but the defendant entirely denied that the plaintiff came within that description, or was in any sense entitled to be maintained.

The Lower Court decreed the suit, and the Judicial Commissioner in upholding the judgment remarked, that " illegitimacy amongst Hindus admittedly does not confer any disgrace." Referring to this remark Mr. Justice Jackson says :

This observation of the Judicial Commissioner seems to me unaccountable ; for independently of the social aspect of the question, a little research into the Hindu law would show him that illegitimate children, such as the plaintiff is, are described there in terms of unmeasured contumely. I am not aware of anything in the present constitution of Hindu society which authorizes the remark which I find in the judgement. Now as to the custom. What I have already observed will indicate the opinion which I have formed, namely, that it is a custom of which the plaintiff cannot take the benefit. He is certainly not the son of a *Dasi* such as is described in the evidence on the defendants side, nor indeed such as is mentioned in more than one place in the Hindu law. He is the chance son of promiscuous intercourse such as the Hindu law undoubtedly regards with reprehension.

Accordingly the High Court has reversed the judgment of the Courts below.

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS has received the following telegram from Bombay :

Bombay, 13th June, 10h. 48m.—Hassanbhoy Goolam Sin Jain the secular head of the Khojahs, was murdered yesterday by a casteman, named Kuloo, in the open street, Kuloo stabbed his victim five times ; the latter died shortly after his arrival in hospital, The murderer has been arrested. The cause of the murder is a caste dispute, murdered refusing to acknowledge the Aga as the spiritual head of the Khojahs. The murder has caused great excitement amongst the Khojahs. Extra police patrolled the streets during the night.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications : 1. General Report on the Operations of the Marine Survey of India for 1876-77. 2. Report on the working of the Government Charitable Dispensaries in the Central Provinces for 1877. 3. Records of the Geological Survey of India Vol. XI. Part 2, 1878. 4. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. XLVII. Part II. No I. 1878. 5. Calcutta University Calendar for 1877-78. 6. Notes on Bengal Rice By Peary Chand Mittra, a paper reprinted from the Journal of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India. 7. An Introduction to Chemistry in Bengali, by Bepinbehary Das M. A., 8. Messrs. Wyman & Co.'s catalogue of English Books &c. 9. Sudusana-Chintanika or studies in Indian Philosophy Vol. II. Nos. 3 and 4. 10. Tarakbandhu—a collection of miscellaneous Essays on various subjects, by Sreenath Kundy. 11. Gutta-Nikas and Hal Bundbusto or " Past Accounts closed and new settlement made" by Sreenath Kundy. 12. Niti-Gyan—or a collection of moral maxims in Bengali, by Sreenath Kundy. 13. Barna-Gyan or the 1st Primer in Bengali by Sreenath Kundy. 14. Madras Famine Report, No. 27. 15. Drabyartha Chundrika or Description of Drugs mentioned in the Ayurveda Vol. I. No. 3, by Siddessar Gupta.

FROM Calicut the regular monsoon with wind and rain is reported on the 14th. The monsoon set in at Bombay on the evening of the 13th with steady rain.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, 8th June.—Lord Beaconsfield has started for Berlin.

10th.—The *Morning Post* states that the European Congress will make the Balkans with fortresses the new Turkish frontier and will rescind the cession of Batoum, demanded in the San Stefano Treaty. The same paper also states that Lord Beaconsfield will receive the highest dignities on his return from the Congress. The *Daily News* states that there are signs of impending revolution at Constantinople. The Duke of Cambridge starts for Malta to-morrow.

8th.—The Bank of England henceforth announces the average instead of the minimum rate of discount, thus competing with other banks

11th.—The *Daily News* states that the three Emperors are expected to meet after the recovery of Emperor William, who is gaining strength

13th.—Sir Hicks-Beach, at a conservative banquet yesterday, said that England at the Congress will adhere to the Marquis of Salisbury's circular. The Porte must retain a necessary independence to perform sovereign functions. Consols, one-eighth lower. The Egyptian stock is exalted in consequence of the confidence in the results of enquiry by the Foreign Financial Commissioners. English harvest prospects are unfavorable, the crop being partially damaged by continuous and excessive rains.

14th.—It is rumoured that Parliament will be dissolved in the autumn. There are signs of Lancashire strike collapsing many operatives resuming work at reduction.

13th.—The Minister of War, in reply to a question, said, the number of European regiments for services in India was carefully considered in 1871, and Government did not intend to alter it. The Under Foreign Secretary said that the Chefoo convention had been ratified, but a difficulty had arisen respecting certain clauses which the British Government hoped soon to surmount. He trusted the convention would be speedily executed, as he believed it would be advantageous to the British trade and do great good.

14th.—Mr. Cross represents Lord Salisbury, while absent at Berlin. Consols have fallen one-eighth.

14th.—The following is the text of the agreement between England and Russia signed at the Foreign Office, May 30, by Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff, which has been unofficially published : Bulgaria to be divided into two autonomous provinces, one Northern under the Prince, and other Southern under a Christian Governor. The frontier of the Southern Province is to be removed from the Ægean littoral, while the Western Frontier will be rectified in order to exclude non-Bulgarians. The Turkish troops will evacuate Southern Bulgaria, retaining the right of entry to resist insurrection and invasion. England reserves her demand for the European share in the organisation of the two Bulgarians and the discussion respecting the duration of the Russian occupation of Bulgaria and the navigation of the Danube. Further negotiations than the San Stefano treaty relative to Armenia are to be made with England. Instead of Russia only the other great powers, notably England, are entitled to a consulting voice regarding the future of Epirus and Thessaly, and the other Christian provinces remaining to the Porte. The Czar disclaims any intention to convert the indemnity into territorial aggrandizement. England reserves her objections as to the amount of the indemnity until the meeting of Congress. Russia yields Bayazid and the Alaschgerd Valley in exchange for the cession of Chotour to Persia. England would profoundly regret if Russia should insist on the retrocession of Bessarabia ; but as the signatory powers to the Treaty of Paris of 1856 are unprepared to forcibly uphold this point, England is not enough interested to act alone in the matter. England likewise will not contest the Russian occupation of Batoum, although alive to the dangers menacing the tranquility of the population from such extensions of the frontier, but the British Government thinks the duty of protection of the Ottoman Empire from such danger will henceforth rest largely with England, and take cognisance of the assurance of the Czar that the frontier between Russia and Asiatic Turkey shall be no more extended. England and Russia maintain the *status quo* relative to the passage of the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. Subject to the above changes, England engages not to dispute the San Stefano treaty. This agreement, however, does not preclude fresh mutual modifications at the Congress.

15th.—The London Papers, in commenting on the Anglo-Russian agreement, point to the immense importance of England's assuming the protection of Armenia thus barring the way to Russian aggression. Consols one quarter lower.

Berlin, 8 h June—In consequence of the rejection of the Bill for the suppression of Socialist prints and societies, Prussia has brought forward a Bill in the German Federal Council to dissolve the German Parliament. Arrest for disloyal language continue to be made and domiciliary visits are being made in Berlin.

13th.—Prince Gortschakoff and Count Andrassy arrived here this morning. Prince Bismarck and the Earl of Beaconsfield had conference, lasting two hours, yesterday evening Count Schouvaloff afterwards interviewed Prince Bismarck. The Turkish Plenipotentiaries will arrive to-morrow evening. Meanwhile the Turkish Ambassador will represent Turkey at the opening of the Congress to-morrow, The ex King of Hanover is dead.

13th.—The Congress opened at 2 o'clock this afternoon. The procedure was simply of a formal nature. The first working sitting takes place on the 17th instant. The plenipotentiaries will utilize the interval in preliminary negotiations in order to facilitate a settlement. Austria insists on the federation of Servia and Montenegro under the auspices of Austria, or the conclusion of a military convention

13th.—Prince Bismarck has been elected president of the Congress. At a banquet given in Honor of the Plenipotentiaries, Prince Frederick William, in proposing the toast, in his father's name, of the Sovereigns represented, said that he sincerely trusted that the Congress would arrive at an entente as the best pledge for universal peace. The Turkish Plenipotentiaries have arrived.

14th.—The Congress will discuss the Bulgarian question on Monday. The Military situation before Constantinople will also be one of the first subjects for discussion. At last Thursdays sitting Lord Beaconsfield alluded to the dangerous proximity of the opposing forces, and hoped that the Russian troops would be withdrawn immediately from before Constantinople. It is probable that no minor State will be admitted to the Congress.

St. Petersburgh, 11th June.—The Empress of Russia is very ill with fever

13th.—The Empress of Russia is better,

Brussels, 14th June.—The Belgian elections have resulted in the signal defeat of the Catholics. The ministry have resigned.

Vienna 15th June—A Partial mobilisation of Austrian troops in Transylvania and Dalmatia has been effected.

Berlin, 15th June.—The elections of the German Parliament have been fixed for the 30th July. Interviews between Counts Andrassy and Schouvaloff have resulted in partial accord. It is stated that Persia has claimed admission to the Congress. The Persian minister at London has left for Berlin.

London, 15th June—The *Times* announces that Lord Beaconsfield has made an excellent impression on Prince Bismarck.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1878.

FREEDOM OF CONSCIENCE IN SCIENCE

FROM the earliest times of the world there has been always a hard struggle for the freedom of conscience. It has led to fierce animosities, bitter feuds, and sometimes bloodshed among individuals, classes and nations. Toleration is a virtue even now slowly recognized in the civilized world. Fifty years ago the Catholics of Ireland were not deemed eligible to sit in the British Parliament. Until 1854 the Universities were shut against all Dissenters, who would not subscribe to the creed of the Established Church. Until 1858 the Jews were not admitted into the Imperial Parliament of England. Until 1867 no one in the United Kingdom was allowed to take office without making a declaration respecting the Established Church. Until 1869 when the great Act for the abolition of the Irish Church Establishment was passed there was no true religious equality within the borders of Great Britain and Ireland. The struggle for the freedom of conscience in science has not been without great individual suffering and sacrifice. The Dominican Friar, Giordano Bruno, was burnt at the stake by the Christian Inquisition in Rome in 1600 for giving his adhesion to the Atomic theory of Democritus of Abdera. Galileo was remorselessly persecuted for saying that " the earth moved." The times have of course altered since, but animosities, antipathies, bickerings, invectives and calumnies between men of opposite theories, doctrines, and opinions in science have not ceased. In that respect human nature seems to be as perverse as ever, though the stake, the sword, and the prison-house as the auxiliaries of Despotism in Science have passed away. The *odium theologicum* and the *odium medicorum* still divide some of the most advanced sections of the world's progeny, and fill them with the most acrimonious feelings and acute hatreds.

The above reflections have been suggested by the attitude lately assumed by the Medical Faculty of the Calcutta University to repress the Freedom of Conscience in Science. We had heard of it some weeks ago, but we did not like to complicate matters by giving immature publicity to them. We had hoped that reason, good sense, and generous feeling would at last assert their sway, but we have been disappointed. The Medical Faculty have been inexorable, and the *Indian Medical Gazette* has added fuel to the fire by publishing a most acrimonious and intolerant article on the subject. We have been surprised at the publication of this article, because the editor of the *Medical Gazette* is a member of the Medical Faculty, and has chosen to take advantage of his official position. The subject on which he has written is still *sub judice* ; neither the Syndicate nor the Senate have had the opportunity of considering it, and recording their decision upon it. The object of the writer in ventilating the matter in the columns of his paper could only have been to influence the Sydicate and Senate through the medium of the press ; for our part we do not object to the public discussion of any subject ; in fact, the wider the discussion, the better for the cause of truth, but we do object to a journalist's taking advantage of his official position in publishing facts, which are not before the general public, in order to ventilate his side of the question. The reader might remember that Mr. James Wilson of the *Indian Daily News* was once roundly censured by his colleagues for breach of official etiquette in giving publicity to matters, which he came to know only as a member of the corporation, and which had not then been made public. It is certainly open to any journalist to discuss matters from his point of view, which he might have urged as an official, when such matters are made public for general discussion, but to steal a march over the public through the official alley, to which he has accidentally access, is certainly not consistent with the recognized rules of official etiquette. But let that pass.

We will now introduce the reader to the subject-matter of discussion. At the last an-

nual meeting of the Senate of the Calcutta University held in April last Dr. Mahendra Lal Sircar was elected a member of the Faculty of Medicine. The motion was made by Rev. Kalichurn Banerjea and seconded by Rev. Dr. K. M. Banerjea. He knew nothing about it, and was himself taken by surprise when the honor was thrust upon him. He had, however, the satisfaction to see the motion carried *nem con*, several medical gentlemen, both European and Native, present at the meeting voting, for the motion. But little did he know the opposition, which his election would evoke among the members of the Medical Faculty not present on the occasion. Pressure was put upon him to resign, but he was not aware of having committed any offence, which merited his exclusion from the Faculty. He did not seek his election; he did not know anything about it till the proposition was made; he was present at the meeting and saw that the motion was carried unanimously without the least opposition; such being the case, if he had vacated his seat under private pressure, would he not have been guilty of offering a gross and direct insult to his colleagues, who had of their own accord honored him with their confidence? If the fact that he professed and practised the homœopathic system of medicine went against the grain of his allopathic colleagues, he could not be expected to sympathize with their unreasoning feeling. He was himself a graduate of the University, and took a deep interest in the cause of medical education in this country. Twelve years ago he had proclaimed in a public lecture at the Medical College his faith in Homœopathy, and two years later he had established a Journal in which he year after year gave the reasons of his faith. Knowing all this the Government had appointed him a Fellow of the University, and the Senate the other day elected him a member of the Medical Faculty. When such was the case, how could he take upon himself the responsibility of undoing an act, which the Senate had spontaneously and deliberately resolved upon. He felt that it was not a personal question; that the issue at stake was the Freedom of Conscience in Science, and that it would be arrant cowardice on his part to withdraw in order to avoid any unpleasant consequences, which might arise hereafter. He accordingly determined to stick to the resolution of the Senate. And what is the result? The Medical Faculty met and resolved that they could not recognize as a colleague a professed homœopath, and have reported to the Syndicate accordingly. What the decision of the Syndicate and Senate will be we cannot say, but we are enabled by the *Indian Medical Gazette* to examine the reasons, which have led the Medical Faculty to stand forward as the champion of Despotism in Science. The article of the *Gazette* is a fair sample of the spirit which actuates the Faculty on the subject. We may premise by saying that we have nothing to do with the comparative merits of the Allopathic and Homœopathic systems of medicine; we have tried both and benefitted by both, and by other systems too; we have seen Allopathy succeed where Homœpathy had failed and *vice versa*, though, to tell the truth, we have seen enough of medication to convince us that if any one thing is certain, it is the uncertainty of the science of medicine. But we will not launch upon a discussion of this vast subject. What we wish to point out is that medicine being essentially a progressive science, it is the duty of its votaries of all classes and climes to combine and co-operate in its furtherance, improvement and perfection. No professor of medicine can have the rashness to say that what he believes to be true to-day will remain true for ever, that what is the doxy of a body of men this day will be the same of their successors a hundred years hence, that the domain of knowledge will not extend, that the mind of man will not advance, that fresh research, investigation, analysis, and experiment will not bring new truths into light. If any person with any pretence to education, knowledge or thought, were to make such an assertion, he would be at once condemned as a bigot, an ignorant boor, an irrational being, not fit for this civilized world. But what does the resolution of the Medical Faculty to exclude from their fraternity a fellow-laborer in the field of science because of his independent opinions, indicate? Does it not indicate a relentless bigotry, an unreasoning prejudice, an intolerant exclusivism, and a despicable fatuity to repress Freedom of Conscience in Science?

The *Medical Gazette* is profuse in graceful epithets in alluding to Homœopathy and the unfortunate gentleman, who is the victim of its ire. It says: "Can a gentleman, who holds and practises the exclusive, sectarian and irrational tenets of homœopathy, and thereby withdraws himself from the fellowship of medical men, who cultivate and practise medicine as a rational, inductive and progressive science, be reasonably admitted to co-deliberation with them on questions relating to medical education, to the conditions on which licenses and degrees in medicine shall be granted, and generally to the principles, character and status of the medical profession in Bengal? And as a corollary to this question another arises—Can the members of the faculty, in view of what they believe to be the real nature of homœopathy, namely, a system of absurd transcendentalism, tinctured largely with positive quackery, conscientiously admit into their counsels a professed adherent of this system?" The writer says, "no intimation was previously given that this issue was to be put to the meeting. The consequence was, that very few of the medical members of the faculty, all of them busy men ill able to spare time for attending meetings of any kind, were present; and those who were present did not appreciate the real nature of the proposal moved, seconded, and carried *nem. con*, and did not question or oppose it." May we ask, if medical men are so busy that "they are ill able to spare time for attending meetings of any kind," why do they aspire to govern the Medical Faculty, when their organ candidly confesses they have no time for work, which does not fill their pockets? As for the absence of any previous intimation of the issue laid before the Senate the medical gentlemen present on the occasion ought to have been able to see it at once, for the professional faith of Dr. Sircar was no secret. But the issue was not raised in April last—it was practically raised when he was appointed a Fellow of the University in 1870. The decisions of the Faculty according to the rules of the University are laid before the Senate for confirmation, and Dr. Sircar being a member of the Senate is quite competent to sit in judgment upon the proceedings of the Faculty. How was the issue then raised for the first time by his election to the Faculty? He is a well known gentleman. The *Gazette* thus describes him: "The gentleman, who is the unfortunate subject of this proceeding, is a native graduate of the University, who some years ago espoused the doctrines of Homœopathy, and has continued ever since to practise in accordance with the tenets of that system. In the year 1870 he was appointed a fellow of the University of Calcutta. He is, we believe, a gentleman of amiable character, of considerable natural ability, belonging to the progressive school in matters of education and social culture among his fellows; and, barring his professional obliquity, a man of sound and advanced views on questions of general education, possessing, moreover, a good position and considerable influence in the native community." Such is the gentleman, with whom the Medical Faculty will not acknowledge fellowship, because of his "professional obliquity." And in what does this "professional obliquity" consist? In the first number of his Journal of Medicine published in 1868, just ten years ago, Dr. Sircar recorded his "Creed," which explains this "professional obliquity," and we will give some extracts from it. He then wrote:

"The face of truth in medicine is obscured by denser clouds of ignorance than in any other branch of knowledge. These clouds are dispersing, but not at one point. Hence the insight we have into the truth, which is undivided in itself, is not through one but many and varying openings, some of which are closing, and some expanding at the expense of the others. Hence the diversity of views which divides the medical world. Hence all the strife and angry contention amongst the members of a profession pre-eminently dedicated to the sacred interest of suffering humanity.

We have of course our own creed and our own opinions, but we shall not only tolerate but show due respect towards the creed and the opinions of others, whenever sincerely and temperately expressed. We do not pretend to have the monopoly of wisdom and of truth. We shall not ignore facts which we cannot account for, or which clash against our pre-conceived ideas. Facts such as these will only serve to stimulate us to further and more careful inquiry, and we shall always allow them to exert upon us the wholesome influence of moderating our dogmatism.

Thus in recognizing the law, but imperfectly expressed by the phrase, *Similia Similibus Curantur*, as the best guidelaw yet discovered for the selection of remedies, we do not look upon it as the ultimatum of therapeutical science. We do not overlook the action of other laws in the process of cure.

Nor in admitting the efficacy of extremely attenuated forms, the so-called infinitesimal doses of medicines, do we deny the efficacy of massive doses administered after a different principle, or assert that these can only be used by inflicting serious mischief upon the constitution.

Nor, again, in giving preference to the single remedy, would we swear that an alternation, or even a mixture of medicines, has not been efficient in bringing about recovery in a given case.

The fact is, we have seen recoveries, and most remarkable ones too, under all sorts of treatment. We make this admission after a most careful observation for a number of years, having invariably endeavoured most scrupulously to eliminate the essential from the accidental elements in the various modes of treatment. This fact, instead of shaking, has only confirmed our faith in the powers of medicines. It only shows the extent and the depth of our ignorance, points to the necessity of absolute toleration, and is but one of the ten thousand proofs of the truth of the Shakspearian adage, "there are more things in heaven and earth than are dreamt of in *our* philosophy."

As matters stand at present, practically we cannot, and we ought not to be wedded to any particular system of treatment. Even if convinced that a certain law is the absolute law of cure, still from our inability to apply it in all cases, we must not sacrifice the interests of our patients, simply because we cannot get hold of a remedy to work according to the law. It is indeed beautiful and may appear truly scientific to be able to effect cures by single medicines. But when we fail in this, when from the paucity of our probings, or from our imperfect knowledge of the Materia Medica, we are unable to hit upon the right medicine to be prescribed after the law, must we stand paralyzed, and remain idle spectators of the extinction of life, even if we knew that a certain drug or a mixture of drugs has been used in similar cases with success, simply because we happen to be unacquainted with the separate pathogenetic actions of those drugs? The physician, if he is aware of the solemn responsibility of his calling, and at the same time sensible of his imperfection in the application of what he thinks to be the absolute law of heading, is bound to avail himself of the accumulated clinical experience of the world, which is too valuable a treasure to be altogether thrown overboard. Until the time of the immortal Hahnemann, we must remember that chance, and not science, was the discoverer of the most potent drugs which we daily use, and with success. However high enthroned, therefore, on science we may be, we must not disdain to profit by whatever chance or an over-ruling providence offers to us.

We are aware of the charge of inconsistency that may be brought against us of encouraging, if not entertaining, a variety of conflicting beliefs on the same subject. But consistency, in our humble opinion, in a progressive science, is but another name for the mischievous compound of obstinacy, prejudice, and ignorance. Rightly understood, the only consistency admissible in matters of this nature is not to make a Procrustes' bed of our generalisations, however we may deem them to have been carefully and accurately formed; in other words, always to allow facts to modify our opinions, and not our opinions to distort facts.

The extract is long, but it will amply repay perusal. Could any thing have been more frank, honorable, high-minded, and catholic than this confession of faith by Dr. Sircar, and yet this is stigmatized "professional obliquity"? The reader can judge for himself on which side "professional obliquity" lies. The writer admits at the outset that Dr. Sircar's election was proposed "without his knowledge or consent," and yet he says immediately below: "His (Dr. Sircar's) dissociation from the medical fraternity being due to his own act, it was considered that he might perhaps have the good taste and wisdom to prevent himself from being thrust upon a faculty which held his principles to be erroneous and destructive of scientific progress. Up to the present moment he has, we believe, resisted all representations of this kind, but we hope that it is not premature

to look for the more refined social virtues of good taste, and sacrifice of self for the common good, among the educated and enlightened in this country. Perhaps the occasion may be looked upon as an opportune one for the display of a little cheap martyrdom." We have surmised above our own reasons, which must have swayed Dr. Sircar in resisting private pressure to resign, and is he wrong? Would the very doctors, who taunt him for not resigning, have done the same, if there was an important principle at stake? With Dr. Sircar the principle at issue was the principle of his professional life, and would he have been true to himself, to his profession, to his science, if he had beaten an ignominious retreat, because his enemies sought to make the place too hot for him? Where he could observe the common courtesies of society without compromising himself, he has not been found wanting. He kept himself away from the meeting of the Faculty at which his expulsion was discussed; as a member he had every right to attend it, and to fight his own battle if he chose, but he did not like to create a scene; he allowed his jealous brethren full scope for their passion, being fully content to resign his case into the hands of the Syndicate and Senate, which are not liable to be tossed on the waves of professional jealousy and rancour. As for the "display of cheap martyrdom," he is accustomed to such polite compliments from his brethren; was he not greeted with the same courteous attention when he was attacked by Dr. Waller at the Medical Association twelve years ago, but he has adhered to his "creed" and flourished too, notwithstanding all opposition and obloquy. But are the Faculty consistent in their antagonism to Dr. Sircar? Did they dare lift their voice, when Sir Henry Maine was appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University? And was not Sir Henry an open Homœopath? He did not practise but he professed Homæopathy, and as Vice-Chancellor of the University he ruled that body. The Medical Faculty served under him, and their conscience was not then assailed, their honor attacked, or their professional probity clouded. And after all has the University a Medical creed of its own? Has it pledged that it will teach a particular system of medicine and none other? Has it avowed that it will repress the liberty of science, taboo freedom of research, fetter scientific thought and enquiry? The University would not be worth its name, position, and character, were it to attempt to do so. Its portals are open to all votaries of science, irrespective of caste, country, and creed, and a serious responsibility rests upon those, who seek to convert it into a close borough from "professional obliquity" and jealousy. The *Medical Gazette* spares no expressions in stigmatizing the homœopathic system of Medicine, but read what impartial men say. Hufeland, the Nestor of the profession in his day, though an allopath, thus wrote in his journal:

Liberty of thought. liberty of science—that is and must ever be our chief palladium, if we desire to advance. No kind of despotism, no autocracy, no coercion in matters of belief. In scientific matters the Government itself does not interfere, neither obstructing nor favouring exclusively one opinion; for as experience has taught both these modes of dealing with matters of science are apt to do harm to the truth It is only experimental investigation, argument and counter-argument, continued impartial research and time that can and assuredly will in the end separate the true from the false, the useful from the useless.

The *Medical Gazette* says that "efforts are now being made to obtain for the medical degress of the University of Calcutta legal recognition in England. Let it be known that a primitive homœopath, who proclaims the universality and dominance of the so-called law of similars, and advocates the transcendental doctrine of infinitesimals, serves upon the faculty which arranges and conducts the examination for these degrees, and the hope of their legal acknowledgment becomes very faint." There is every hope of the recognition hinted at being conceded, but whether or no, this question is quite a bagatelle compared with the momentous issues before the Univerity. But happily there are signs of a better prosessional feeling in England. Have not advances been made on both sides for professional fellowship between the professors of Allopathy and Homœopathy in England, and is this the time to foster prejudice and rancour in the profession in India, where the neutrality of science has much fairer scope, inasmuch as there are not here old traditions, which taking human nature as it is it may not be easy for hoary headed bigots to shake off at once. India is much better situated in this respect; it is young and unbiassed in the cause of science, and if the traditions of England do not clog legal, judicial, economic or administrative reforms in India, why should they be allowed to cumber the neutral ground of science? For our part we think Dr. Sircar as an Indian votary of science deserves the generous sympathy of his fellow-laborers in the path of science. He is a native gentleman, who has had the courage to assert his individuality in the cause of science. He has searched the cause of truth for himself, and believing that he has found it has had the determination and boldness to adhere to it. He has sacrificed brilliant professional prospects for the sake of this truth. But he is not a blind adherent to what he considers to be the truth, for he confesses that medicine being a progressive science he is ready to embrace the truth wherever he may find it. He may be wrong, but he declares that he is no follower of that consistency which means a persistence in error. Having obtained access to the treasures of science he is most anxious to diffuse them among his countrymen, and he has been chiefly instrumental in founding the first Association for the cultivation and advancement of science in India. Such a man deserves high commendation and warm sympathy. But the Medical Faculty are seeking the negation of Western civilization in the person of one, who is a glorious product of it, the repression in him of that freedom of conscience in science which they claim for themselves, the dominance of caste, sectarianism and exclusivism, which they cannot but abhor when applied to themselves. We cannot, however, believe that the narrow-minded bigotry of the Faculty will find an echo in the Syndicate and the Senate. The Faculty threaten to go, if Dr. Sircar be not sacrificed on the altar of their prejudice and antipathy; we say, should the worst come to the worst, let them go rather than the Freedom of Conscience in Science should suffer.

LOYALTY TO THE CROWN.

THE present position of English politics is of peculiar importance to India. The sharp imperial programme, which the Government of India has been following since the assumption of the imperial title by Her Majesty the Queen, has filled the minds of the people with a suspicion that the Government perhaps questions their loyalty to the Crown. England being a self-governed country there such a question cannot be raised, but the cry for Personal Government, which is involved in the aggressive policy for the Crown, advocated by some Conservative organs, has put the issue in another form. The Crown party argues that the influence of the Crown upon the course of administration should be personal, whereas theConstitutional party contends that the Constitution recognizes no such influence. The issue was lately discussed by Mr. Gladstone in a public speech with his usual vigour and eloquence. Referring to the article in the last *Quarterly Review* on the Crown and the Constitution he said:

Don't despise what you may have heard of an article in the *Quarterly Review*. That article is a feeler. I need not say that being a political article in the *Quarterly Review* I am spoken of; and I hope I need not tell you that that is not the reason I am going to notice it, for if it were necessary to do so I should have been doing so for the last three or four years. I notice the article in the *Quarterly Review* because it is a clever and a crafty article. I will tell you its purpose. It is in my opinion one that is disloyal to the Crown and dangerous to the public interest. Now, what is the Crown in this country? When we speak of the Crown, we sometimes mean the Sovereign personally, but in a political sense there is nothing more important than to distinguish broadly between the Sovereign personally and the Crown. The name of the Crown is associated with vast and most important prerogatives. The Sovereign stands wholly apart from the responsibility of exercising those prerogatives; and so when it was stated that in this country the King could do no wrong it was not meant that the Crown could do no wrong, but that the Sovereign could not because he could only act in exercising the prerogatives by the advice of his responsible Ministers. (Hear, hear.) The object of this article, or at least the method employed in it is carefully to confound the Sovereign and the Crown and to shift about from the one to the other, and to establish the doctrine that the Sovereign personally has a right virtually to direct the foreign policy of the Minister in his going to peace or war.

In other words under the Constitutional Government of England it is the ministers, who are responsible for the policy of the Crown; the Sovereign has no right to interfere. If the country does not approve the policy, it is the ministers, who must take the censure. The position would be quite different if the Sovereign were held responsible for the policy. Then the people would come into constant conflict with the Sovereign, and Loyalty to the Crown would become a fiction. Such an idea of the dignity and functions of the Crown may not be consistent with oriental notions, but Oriental Government is despotic, whereas the English Government is constitutional. Opposition to the Crown would be disloyalty, but opposition to the ministry would be perfectly legitimate. If the theory of the English Government is that its acts must be in accordance with the opinions and wishes of the people, there can be no personal rule of the Crown. The sovereignty of the people and the sovereignty of the Crown in the administration of public affairs are incompatible with each other. The distinction which Mr. Gladstone drew between the Ministry and Crown was both sound and happy. He said: "At present as we well know, the responsible Ministers are the persons to whom we have to look for the exercise of all the powers of the Crown. Ministers may make many errors; they may even commit many crimes, and bring about disasters, but under our happy Constitution, as we have learned and loved it, neither the errors, nor the disasters, nor the crimes in the slightest degree affect the Throne. The Throne remains apart from all our squabbles, and at the same time we believe ourselves to be a self-governing country, because we have a right to call to account the ministers with whom we may not be satisfied. I have been called to account myself, no doubt wisely. (Laughter.) When the majority of the constituencies in January, 1874, thought fit to send me about my business, they were perfectly in the exercise of their right; but as to their discretion, I am not disposed to speak. But supposing the acts that were done had not been my act, or the acts of my colleagues, but the distinct and separate acts of the Sovereign personally, what sorts of constitution is that? The direct tendency of this article is to bring the Sovereign personally into the arena of politics, and to render her liable to questions directed against her personally, and to the dissatisfaction which political miscarriages would bring about." Accordingly Mr. Gladstone sharply censures the *Quaterly's* article. He remarked: "Therefore it merits in my opinion the denomination of being a most disloyal production, as well as one of the most dangerous to the public interests. There was an old fashion in former times, when the people used to propound doctriaes at variance with the true spirit of the Constitution, to do what was called "burning them at the hands of the common hangman"—not the people, but the articles. (Laughter.) That perhaps is done in Turkey, but not here. That mode of proceeding has gone out, and it is thought sufficient, and I think it is the wiser method, to proceed by protest and resolution. But as far as the value of the production is concerned it appears to me quite as good as those which in former times were burnt under the sanction of public authority and at the hands of the common hangman. (Cheers.)".

The position assumed by Mr. Gladstone is we repeat of great importance to India. When the publicists or public men in India question the wisdom of a particular measure or policy of Government, they do not oppose the Crown; they criticise the Government, and such criticism as in England so in India is perfectly consistent with Loyalty to the Crown. A Ministry is con-

demned in England; a particular administration is condemned in India; but the Throne is unassailed. In England the Constitution gives power to the people or their representatives to give practical effect to their opinions and wishes by turning out the Ministry in power, but in India the Government being despotic the public have no constitutional means of enforcing their views. But neither in England nor in India can it with truth be said that opposition to Government measures or to individual members of Government implies Disloyalty to the Crown. Unfortunately the ruling authorities in India construe opposition to public measures into Disloyalty to the Crown. This is the secret of the admonitions which the Government here pronounces upon criticisms of public measures and men. We hope the discussions which are raging in England will clear up the position of controversial politics in India. It is the birthright of every British subject to criticise freely and fearlessly the laws under which he lives and the proceedings under which he is controlled, and it implies a wanton disregard of the fundamental principles of English rule to give such criticisms the ame of disoyalty to the Crown.

THE TRANSFER OF OCCUPANCY RIGHT.

III.

WE GAVE last week a history of the legislative enactments from 1793 bearing on the question of the occupancy right. We propose to give in this issue the opinions of some of the most competent and eminent authorities on the subject. We will begin with Sir Barnes Peacock. Whilst the Law Member of the Governor General's Council he gave his adhesion to Act X. of 1859, but he changed his opinion when he became Chief Justice of the High Court, that was to say when he had better opportunity of learning the true state of things in the country. In a minute dated the 31st March 1864 Sir Barnes remarked, "I have since devoted much time and labor to the consideration of the question, far more than I was able to do when the Act was under consideration." In this minute, which contain the result of his maturer deliberations, Sir Barnes Peacock thus sets forth his objections to the occupancy clauses of the Rent Act:

"It appears to me that Section 6 is objectionable, and ought to be repealed:—

First.—Because it interferes with the just rights of the zemindars, at least in the permanently settled districts, by vesting rights of occupancy in the ryots, which had no previous existence.

Secondly.—Because it tends to perpetuate small holdings which must ultimately become injurious to the best interests of the country. A zemindar may be very willing to allow a ryot to occupy a few beegahs of land at a time when he cannot let it to any one else. But it must very much depreciate the property of the zemindar if that ryot, by being allowed to occupy for twelve years, be held to have acquired such a right of occupancy for himself and his heirs as will prevent the zemindar from ever determining the tenancy, or taking the land into his own occupation, however much he may require it, or from letting it with other lands as part of a larger farm to a tenant with capital, who may be willing to take a long lease and to lay out money in improvements. This may not be so much felt at the present moment as it will be hereafter.

Thirdly.—Because by creating new rights of occupancy which did not exist before, it imposes upon the Courts of Justice the necessity of settling, in case of a dispute with the ryots who have acquired such rights, the rents which they are to pay, instead of leaving the parties to make their own arrangements, as they must have done if Section 6 had not been passed. If Section 6 had not been passed, Section 5 would have extended only to cases in which rights of occupancy existed according to the old Law and could be proved. It is not because some old rights may exist without the means of proof that rights are to be created which never existed before, and in favor of ryots who never had any rights in the land at all; and that is what Section 6 has done.

If a ryot is entitled to hold at less than the fair value, there must be some fixed principles to guide the Courts in deciding what the rent is to be. To say that a ryot shall hold at a rent somewhat less than the landowner could obtain from a new tenant, would lead to infinite uncertainty and confusion, unless some specific rules be laid down for the guidance of the Courts in deciding how much less he is to pay. The rule of the English Law that every prescription must be certain, is founded upon good reason for otherwise, there would be no rule; no two Judges would decide alike, and nothing but confusion and uncertainty would be the consequence. Therefore a prescription for copy-holders to pay a fine of two years' rent *or less* for renewal and a prescription to pay a penny or *thereabouts* for tithes, have been decided to be bad for uncertainty.

If it be laid down by express law that a ryot having a right of occupancy is entitled to hold at a fair and equitable rent, there is a rule to go by; but the rent in such a case must be fair and equitable as regards the landowner as well as regards the tenant. To hold that a zemindar is bound to receive from a ryot who has held for twelve years, (and who but for Act X would be mere tenant from year to year or at will) a lower rate of rent than he could obtain from a new tenant cannot be fair and equitable to the zemindar, and, in my opinion, would be giving a construction to Section 5 which would involve the greatest uncertainty as to how much lower the rent was intended to be, and further, would render it an unjust interference (at least in the permanently settled districts) with the vested rights of the proprietors of estates and a violation of the promise made to them at the time when they came under engagements with the Government.

Sir Barnes Peacock quotes in support of his views the following opinion of Mr., now Sir, William Muir, in a note dated the 11th August 1863, "on the Minute of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor (N.W.P.) upon the rights of hereditary ryots and the Board's proposals for amending Section 6, Act X of 1859:"

"Twelve years ago a landlord having, in the exercise of his legal rights, ejected a tenant at will, let his holding to another. At that period the landlord might have disposed of the land in any manner he chose. He might have appropriated it to his own use, or built upon it, or quarried the materials below the surface or planted an orchard upon it; or he might have let it out for the growth of a particular staple, or on any other condition; in short the land was his own to make the utmost possible use or gain out of it. But twelve years have elapsed, and all these rights have passed away. The ryot, whom he himself introduced, has become master of the land. The landlord has lost all control over it, and even his claim to rent is restricted. He cannot resume it for his own use; he cannot let it to any other tenant who would introduce the staples he desire to cultivate; he cannot raise the rent beyond the rates paid by hereditary cultivators in the vicinity. The person whom he put in as a cultivator twelve years ago has grown up into the privileged class, and the title thus created will descend indefinitely."

Sir Barnes Peacock then remarks:—

I would also repeal Section 17. If a zemindar is entitled to a fair rent, he ought to be at liberty to raise the rent whenever it is too low. The ryot is sufficiently protected by the provision of Sections 3 and 4 where the rates are fixed, and by Section 5 where the rates are not fixed. Section 5 enacts that the rate previously paid shall be deemed to be fair and equitable, unless the contrary be shown. There are many cases in which the rent previously paid may be too low and yet it may not fall within Section 17. Suppose the proprietor of a large tract of uncultivated land lets it out to numerous ryots in small quantities at a nominal or very low rent for twelve years in order that the ryots may clear it from jungle and bring it into cultivation; at the end of the term, the proprietor ought to be able to raise the rent to the full value. Yet it would seem that, according to Section 6, the ryots would acquire a right of occupancy, even though they may have held under pottahs, and the rent could not be enhanced under Section 17, for the land will have been improved by the labor and at the expense of the ryot, and the neighbouring ryots are paying at the same rates.

Sir Barnes Peacock's Minute had been recorded on an invitation from the Government of India for an expression of opinion as to the points on which Act X of 1859, appeared to require amendment. The other Judges of the High Court also recorded Minutes, from which we give a few extracts. Mr. C. Steer thus wrote:—

I coincide with the Chief Justice, and on the grounds so forcibly put by him, in thinking that Sections 6 and 17 should be repealed.

The first Section conferred rights on the ryots which they never had before. To take away those rights, after creating them, would, no doubt, be felt as a hardship by the tenantry generally. But landholders have been seriously injured by the creation of new rights in favor of the tenantry, and they have more cause to complain of the retention of the Section than the tenants have of its repeal.

Besides, the operation of the Section in the number of suits it has given rise to, and the great labor it has imposed, and will continue to impose, on the Courts of the country in deciding what is a fair and equitable rate of rent is a serious objection to the Section.

If Section 6 is to be repealed Section 17 should go too,—and wherever it could be shown that rent receivable by the landlord was not a fair rent, he should be allowed to raise it. Sections 3 and 4 protect ryots holding at fixed rates and Section 5 throws the burden of proving that existing rates are too low upon the landlord.

Mr. W. S. Seton-Karr, while supporting Act X of 1859, gave the following as his reading of the prior laws relating to the rights of the zemindar and ryot:—

The zemindar, at first sight, appears certainly possessed of very high privileges and powers. He is at liberty to impose rents on every beegah of land included in the area on which the revenue, for which he is responsible, is assessed. He can *proprio motu*, and without having recourse to an action at law, dispossess all persons who set up rent-free grants of a date subsequent to December 1790. The lands of all ryots who die without heirs, or who abscond, revert to him. He has the undoubted privilege of levying and assessing rents at a higher rate on the better qualities of land, and on some of the more valueable kinds of produce. His title to demand rents from tenants, who are mere occupiers without any title, is, it has been judiciously held, barred by no length of time not even by sixty years' abstinence from demand, in asmuch as the mere liability for rent is held to be a constantly recurring cause of action. As regards his distinct proprietory rights in some of the very products of the land, there is, in all the ordinary pottahs which the zemindar issues to ryots, an invariable restriction against the cutting of trees by the ryot, which might even seem to imply that the right to the timber and the fruit trees belongs not to the ryot, but to the zemindar. Tanks are not usually dug, nor are new roads cut, without his permission; and the former are sometimes actually excavated at his expense. This is one of the few instances in which I have known zemindars lay out any money on the land. The motive, however, is generally a pious one. The theory that the rent-bearing area of the estate is not to be reduced without *his* permission is, in this and other instances, namely, in the excavation of tanks and the formation of roads, openly recognized. The zemindars' right to rent includes not only rents from agricultural produce, leviable in kind or in money, but rents from fisheries in running streams and in marshes; from the actual produce of the forest; and from the very droppings of the trees. In some districts, certain tenures are held not to be transferable without his consent, though this part of the subject remains surrounded with much doubt and uncertainty; while the new tenant is subjected to a small fee for the entry of his name in the Rent Roll of the zemindar.

Mr. G. Loch thus reviewed the relative position of zemindars and ryots prior to Act X of 1859:—

The position held by the under-tenants and ryots of an estate up to the passing of 1859 may be gathered very clearly from the Sale Laws from 1793 downwards.

By Section 5, Regulation XLIV of 1793, we see the effect of a sale for arrears of revenue; and the principle there laid down has been steadily kept in view in all subsequent legislation. It ruled that all engagements, which the proprietors had contracted with dependent talookdars whose talooks were situated in the estate sold, as also all leases to under-farmers and pottahs to ryots were considered to be cancelled from the day of sale. I quote the words of Section 30, Regulation XI of 1822, for they are very precise:—"In pursuance of the principle of holding the estate of a defaulter answerable for the punctual realization of the Government revenue in the estate in which it stood at the time the settlement was concluded (at which time, by the dissolution of its previous engagements, Government must be considered to resume all rights possessed on the acquisition of the country save where otherwise especially provided,) all tenures which may have originated with the defaulter or his predecessor, being representatives or assignees of the original engager, as well as all agreements with the ryots or the like, settled or credited by the first engager or his representative subsequently to the settlement have been competent to set aside, alter, or renew shall be liable to be voided and annulled by the purchaser of the estate at the sale for arrears due on account of it, subject only to such conditions of renewal as attached to the tenure at time of settlement aforesaid, saving and *bona fide* leases of ground for the erection of dwelling-houses or buildings, or for offices thereunto belonging, or for gardens, tanks, canals, watercourses, or the like purposes which leases or engagements shall, so long as the land is duly appropriated to such purposes and the stipulated rent paid, continue in force or effect."

No words can, I think, more clearly express the position of the tenantry whether under-tenants or ryots than the above. They show that, as against the auction purchases no engagement entered into with the former proprietor subsequent to the permanent settlement was of any binding force, and that the purchaser could at pleasure eject the tenants of whatever description.

There were, however, certain classes of under-tenants who were protected against the auction purchaser. These he could not dispossess, nor enhance their rent, except under certain circumstances. These classes are described in Section 32 of the same Regulation, and I quote it:—"The above rules or any other rules contained in the existing Regulations by which persons are declared competent under certain restrictions to annual engagements contracted between former proprietors and their under-tenants, and in certain cases to enhance the rents payable by such tenants, shall not be construed to entitle the purchasers of land at public sales, to *disturb the possession* of any village zemindar, putteedar, mofussil talookdar, or other persons having a hereditary transferable property in the land or in the rents thereof not being one of the proprietors party to the engagement of settlement or his representative. Nor shall the said rule be construed to authorize any purchaser as aforesaid *to eject a khood-kudeemee ryot or resident and hereditary cultivator, having a prescriptive right of occupancy.* Nor shall a purchaser demand a higher rate of rent from an under-tenant of either of the above descriptions than was receivable by the former malgoozar saving and except in cases in which such under-tenants may have held their lands under engagements stipulating for a lower rate of rent than would have been justly demandable for the land in consequence of abatements having been granted by the former malgoozars from the established rates by special favor, or for a consideration; or the like; or in case in which it may be proved that according to the custom of the pergunnah, mouzah or other local division such under tenants are liable to be called upon for any new assessment or other demand not interdicted by the Regulation of Government."

We have here two classes of tenants whose possession could not be disturbed by the auction purchaser; the first, called the zemindar, &c., having a hereditary transferable property in the land or in the rents thereof; and secondly, a khoodkasht-kudeemee ryot, or, as these words are translated for us the resident and hereditary cultivator, having a prescriptive right of occupancy. We need not at present turn our attention only to this second class. Who were these khoodkasht-kudeemee ryots? They are evidently ryots who were on the estate cultivating the lands of the village in which they resided at the time of the decennial settlement. They are not ryots whose engagements date from a period *after* that settlement, who were settled by the first engager or his representative subsequently to the settlement; for such tenures were liable to be cancelled by the auction purchaser. They were the ryots holding and cultivating lands in the village in which they resided at the time of the settlement of the estate, and as such *they and they alone are ryots who have a prescriptive right of occupancy.* All other ryots subsequently settled, though now residing in the village and cultivating lands of that village though entitled to be called *khoodkasht* from that circumstance are not *kudeemee*, and either the tenants at will, or tenants for a term, according as they hold their lands in lease or otherwise. We may, I think, look through the length and breadth of the Regulations, and we shall find nothing that declares a ryot settled on an estate *subsequent* to the decennial settlement to be other than a tenant-at-will, nothing that recognises in such a ryot any prescriptive right of occupancy. The only steps taken by the Legislature to protect the ryots were to enact that the ryot should be entitled to receive a pottah for the lands held by him, and that these lands should not be assessed beyond the pergunnah rates.

Again.

It might, perhaps, be argued that though, as against an auction purchaser, no claim of prescription would hold good, yet

as against the original proprietor and his successors,long occupancy at a uniform rate of rent gives the ryot a prescriptive title, both in regard to occupancy and rent. Now it is clear that the ryots at the time of the decennial settlement, except the khoodkasht-kudeemee holder were considered to be tenants-at-will ; and this may be gathered from the laws which required zemindars to furnish pottahs to their ryots, but restricted the term to ten years at a time. Section 2, Regulation XLIV, 1793, declares that no zemindar shall grant a pottah to a ryot or other person for the cultivation of lands for a term exceeding ten years, and it prohibits a renewal of such pottah till the term of the existing lease has reached its last year when a pottah on the same or any other terms for a further period not exceeding ten years might be given.

Section 2, Regulation V, 1812, altered this and put no limit to the period of a lease. But it is evident from both these statutes that when a ryot was not protected by a lease, he was nothing but a tenant-at-will. Regulation VIII, 1793, Section 54 to 61, contain rules for the preparation and delivery of pottahs to the ryots, and Section 59 declares that when the rent has been ascertained and settled, a ryot may demand a pottah from the actual proprietor of land, &c. Section 5, Regulation IV, 1794, prescribes what is necessary to constitute a tender of a pottah, and Section 7 of the same Regulation lays down the rule for determining the rates at which pottahs which may expire or become cancelled under the provisions of Regulation XLIV of 1793 shall be renewed, It is declared that no proprietor or farmer of land or any other person shall require ryots whose pottahs may expire or become cancelled under the last mentioned Regulation, to take out new pottahs at higher rates than the established rates of the pergunnah for lands of the same quality and description, but that ryots shall be entitled to have such pottahs renewed at the established rates upon making application for that purpose to the person by whom their pottahs are to be granted in the same manner as they are entitled to demand pottahs in the first instance by Regulation VIII, 1793. The above Regulation prescribes the rates at which the ryots are to receive their pottahs, but gives them no prescriptive right of occupancy against the landlord, whether auction purchaser or not and what was the case in 1793 was the case till the passing of Act X of 1859.

In Section 60, Regulation VIII, 1793, we find a distinction drawn between the khoodkasht and other ryots, and are able, from the slight mention made of them, in that place, to determine who the real khoodkast ryots were. Clause 1 of the above Section prescribes that all leases to under-farmers and ryots made previous to the conclusion of the settlement are to remain in force until the period of their expiration, unless proved to have been obtained by collusion or from persons not authorized to grant them. But with regard to khoodkasht ryots, it was declared in Clause 2 that no proprietor of land or farmer should cancel the pottah of the khoodkasht ryots except upon proof that they have been obtained by collusion, or that the rent paid by them without the last three years has been reduced below the rate of the *nirik bundee* of the Pergunnah, or that they have obtained collusive deductions, or upon a general measurement of the pergunnah for the purpose of equalising and correcting the assessment. The ryots mentioned in the first clause are evidently pykasht ryots living in one village, but cultivating lands under a pottah in another, while the khoodkasht ryot, whose pottah could not be cancelled except under certain circumstances, is the ryot living in the village and cultivating the lands thereof. Both these classes of ryots, however, are, from the context, supposed to have entered into their engagements *previous to the settlement* and therefore the provisions of the second clause of this Section cannot apply to the khoodkasht settled in the village by the zemindars *after* the settlement.

But, that I be not further wearisome, I may briefly sum up this part of the subject in a few words. From the earlier Regulations of Government it may be gathered that at the time of the decennial or permanent settlement there were two classes of ryots : the one living in and cultivating the lands of the village who were supposed to hold pottahs from the zemindars, which pottahs could not be cancelled except under peculiar conditions. These had a right of occupancy at fixed rates and are described in Regulation XI of 1822 as the khoodkasht-kudeemee ryots, the resident and hereditary cultivators having a prescriptive right of occupancy ; or, in the subsequent Sale Laws, as the khoodkasht or kudeemee ryot having rights of occupancy at fixed rents, or at rent assessable according to fixed rules under the Regulation in force. The second class comprised the pykasht ryots, living in one village and cultivating the lands of another. He was a tenant at will, or for a time, according as he carried on his cultivation with or without a written lease. About the period of but subsequent to, the settlement with the proprietor, another class of khoodkasht ryots was settled or credited by the proprietor, and it was apparently for such ryots as well as the pykasht ryots that the various rules for granting and limiting the terms and regulating the rates of pottahs were enacted ; for the old khoodkasht ryots held, or were supposed to hold, pottahs which could not be cancelled, and these rules consequently could not apply to them. Now it is to the latter khoodkasht and to the pykasht ryots that Act X of 1859 has under Section 6, extended the privilege of a prescriptive right of occupancy, a right which they never enjoyed at any previous time, and it further enables them by pleading payment of a uniform rate of rent from the Decennial Settlement, and proving such payment for twenty years, to set up a claim of holding at fixed rates, putting the burden of disproving such allegation upon the zemindar.

Having noted what I believe to have been the condition of the ryots before the passing of Act X of 1859, I may be allowed to make a few remarks on the policy which created a right never looked for by the ryot. That the ryot was liable to suffer from extortion in the absence of a pottah or known fixed rates is very probable, but that he was likely to be evicted from the land was very improbable except under peculiar circumstances. The population is not so dense, nor the demand for land so great, as to allow of a zemindar rack-renting his tenantry, or holding it as a matter of indifference, whether a ryot remains on his estate or not. If the demand for land were very great, the temptation to oust a tenant or to raise his rent exorbitantly might exist, but, under ordinary circumstances, there is little fear of this. But even had circumstances rendered it advisable to protect the interest of the ryots by such an Act, its operation should distinctly have had a prospective effect, so as to enable the proprietors to protect their own interests by granting leases to their tenants, and so preventing the latter from taking advantage of a law which makes them almost independent of the landlord, and prevents his deriving that benefit from the productive powers of his estate which he otherwise might do, and which was supposed to be secured to him at the permanent settlement. Now, I must confess, I see no sufficient reason why a zemindar should not derive benefit from the improved condition of his estate, even if its productive powers have been increased by the labor and at the expense of the cultivator, provided the cultivator obtain his share of the profit ; and the proportionate advantage to be drawn by either party is, I imagine, more easily and satisfactorily settled by the parties themselves than by any rules laid down by legislative interference. But the effect of the law, as it stands, may be to deprive a zemindar of all increased profits under almost any circumstances ; for, if a tenant, having a right of occupancy, plead a uniform payment of rent from the permanent settlement, and prove continuous payment of that sum for a period of twenty years, he raises a presumption so strong that it is very difficult for, the zemindar to rebut it, and, under such circumstances whether the value of the land be increased by rise of prices or improved communication, or other circumstances irrespective of the exertion of the tenant, the zemindar can derive no benefit therefrom.

The case may be thus stated. If a ryot hold or cultivate land for twelve years, he acquires a right of occupancy, unless restrained by the express terms of his engagement. Having a right of occupancy, if he can prove payment of a uniform rate of rent for twenty years, it is presumed that he has paid a fixed rate from the permanent settlement. If he have held at fixed rates from the permanent settlement, he is entitled to pottah at those rates, so that a tenant-at-will may obtain all the advantages of a khoodkasht kudeemee ryot. Then as to enhancement. Having acquired a right of occupancy, the ryot pleads payment of a rent at fixed rates and proves such payment for twenty years, If the zemindar cannot rebut the presumption he cannot enhance, although the value of the produce or the productive powers of the land have been increased by means independent of the ryot. Indeed, the zemindar could under such circumstances, take no advantage of his expenditure. He might spend large sums on drainage, which might materially affect the ryot's holding for the better, but the rates at which the latter holds, would not be open to enhancement. He has paid for twenty years at one rate. It is presumed that he has paid at the same rate since the permanent settlement. The zemindar's expenditure has enabled the ryot to improve his cultivation fifty per cent., but the zemindar can get no advantage from it. On the other hand if the ryot's holding is injured by the acts of the zemindar the ryot can get an abatement of rent at any time. It is pity that the legislature interfered at all ; for these questions are more satisfactorily settled by the parties themselves. Sections 17 and 18 have opened a fruitful source of litigation and raised questions which are most difficult for the Courts to settle, but which are easily determined, without intricate calculation, by the parties when left to their own sense of mutual advantage. They would probably make the rate payable in the vicinity the standard of enhanced demand except when there was some special disturbing element and the parties came into Court, and then, the same standard might be applied by the Court.

Mr. C. B. Trevor, after reviewing the prior laws, thus commented on Sections 5 and 6 of Act X of 1859 :—

This enactment is a great infringement on the law previously existing. It introduces a new classification of all ryots, into those with right of occupancy and those without right of occupancy, making length of tenancy the distinction between them and abolishing the old distinction of resident and non-resident ryots with their separate rights, moreover, whether read retrospectively or prospectively, it curtails the power of the zemindar. If it be read retrospectively, and *ex post facto* operation be given to it, all sound principle is set at nought ; existing rights on the one hand are, at once, cut down and new rights on the other are created without the power on the part of the party injuriously affected to obviate their ill-effect. It may be said that the Legislature, in passing such a law, acted in the spirit of the proclamation of 1793 ; but it can hardly admit of question that what may have been just in 1793 is not just in 1859, after rights have been intermediatly guaranteed by the Legislature to auction-purchasers inconsistent with these provisions, on the strength of which guarantees alone, it may be alleged, those purchases were made. If it be read prospectively, through a curtailment of existing rights, the law simply tells every zemindar that a ryot, by a twelve years' tenancy from the passing of the Act, acquires, as against him, a right of occupancy on fair and equitable rates and it leaves him the power of taking any legal step to prevent a tenant acquiring this right. This would not be any hardship, because, as the agricultural population in this part of India is not redundant, there is no desire on the part of the zemindars, generally, at once to oust their tenants, but merely to obtain from them what they consider fair rents (which are in many instances above the rates which the ryot is willing to pay,) and consequently, it is the question of rates of rent rather than the right of summary ejectment that the landholders have special regard for.

Mr. E. T. Trevor, Member of the Board of Revenue, remarks :

I am of opinion that the sixth Section of Act X of 1859 has conferred new rights upon all pykasht-ryots in Bengal who have held the same land for more than twelve years, and, of course, so far, has encroached upon the rights of the zemindar to consider them mere tenants-at-will, and, as such, liable to be ousted when their lease has expired, if they held under a lease, or, as soon as the crop was off the ground, if they did not so hold.

The next question for consideration is whether, allowing that Section 6 confers new rights, the law should be altered. Believing, as I now do, that the law was passed in deference to what, in my opinion, were the erroneous views of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, I should much wish that the mistake made should be corrected, and that it should be declared that every *khoodkasht* ryot had a right of occupancy, and that no *pykasht* ryot could acquire such a right by any length of tenancy, in the absence of express contract.

Sir Ashley Eden will see from the opinions recorded by some of the most experienced and most eminent Judicial and Revenue officers whether the occupancy ryot is not a creature of Act. X. of 1859, and whether the innovations made by that law are not at the bottom of the disputes, misunderstanding and litigation, which now disturb the relations between landlord and tenant. The khodekust kuddemee ryots at the date of the Permanent Settlement had certainly the right of occupancy, and although the object of the legislature was to protect them from eviction, it overshot the mark by converting every squatter for twelve years into an occupancy ryot. Hence the complications which all experienced men deplore. We will recur to the subject in our next.

THE CENTRAL INDIA STATES.

SIR HENRY DALY, Agent to the Governor General for Central India, has furnished a most interesting report on the administration of the States comprised within his Agency. It affords us great pleasure to notice that in the opinion of Sir Henry Daly administration in the Native States is steadily improving. He says, "year by year progress broadens and takes firmer root. Education amongst Chiefs and Nobles is being recognized. Our school at Indore is a type of this, Holkar's sons sit side by side with the Rajpoot Raja of Rutlam, and the Bheel Chief of the Vindhias all associate on easy terms and take a lively interest in games and sports." Referring to the completion of the Indore Railway he says, "traffic and commerce flourish to an extent the most sanguine could not have hoped for. The effect is visible in the extension of cultivation. Maharaja Holkar loses no opportunity for this. Wherever a well can be sunk to help opium culture, he has it done, and in this way his revenue will enormously swell, for, as the Minister observes, the land is his own and his territory a great farm, managed with energy and capital." The Famine extended to some of the Native States in Central India, and the Chiefs made the most generous exertions in helping the distressed. He says : "Sindia has been troubled at the drought which has specially visited Gwalior and the surrounding districts ; the fear of water and grass famine has driven whole villages to wander in search of a resting place where these things can be found. It was a harrowing sight, thousands and tens of thousands, with their cattle, carts, wives and little ones struggling out and going they knew not where. Chiefs as a rule are liberal in their efforts to feed and save sufferers in such calamities, and Sindia has not been wanting. Malwa has been spared, its crops have been good. People from the north and west have poured into the province, and everywhere kindly help has been extended. Holkar, Rutlam, Jowra, Dewas, all have been generous. The Begum of Bhopal and the little State of Rajgurh have been conspicuous in their exertions to feed the distressed." Gwalior and Indore are the most important States in Central India, and the Agent testifies to the successful administration of both. Of Bhopal the Agent says : "The management is continued as formerly ; a great portion of the work of the administration being entrusted to the Nawab Consort. The Political Agent fears that the new revenue settlement presses hardly on the ryots and is likely to cause distress. In the relations with the officials of neighbouring British districts Her Highness is always ready to give prompt assistance and co-operation. The Koodsia Begum has voluntarily undertaken to endow the water-works, which now supply the town of Bhopal, with a grant of three lakhs to be invested in Government paper in trust, from the interest of which there will be sufficient to ensure the continuance of the boon she has bestowed upon the city. One lakh has already been paid, and the remainder is promised during the ensuing two years." Rajgurh, Narsinghgurh, Khilchipoor, Kurwai, Maksudangurh, Pathuri, Mahomedgurh, Basoda, Larawad, the Agent writes, have been generally fairly managed, and have given little trouble. The same remark applies to the guaranteed Thakoors under the Agency. Referring to the states comprised within the Bundelcund Agency the Agent says that the young Chief of Orchha or Tehri continues to do well, and takes a personal share and interest in the

State work. He has commenced a revenue settlement of villages, the first attempted in his State, and he pays marked attention to public works. Roads are being pushed on in different directions. A grain mart has been established near the capital, which is thriving and thronged by people from the neighbouring British districts. An ancient town, deserted and ruined, has lately been revived, and improvements are carried on in Tehri itself, where there is room for many years' labor. The resources of the State are small, but the Chief has hitherto shown a desire to do as much as he can with the funds at his disposal, and his efforts have been in the direction of thrifty and remunerative works such as are likely to benefit his State and people. The State of Datia is still in debt, the new Minister, Dewan Munoo Lal, is said to be managing carefully, but the expenses of the last year have prevented any reduction of debt. The Chief of Somthar continues to manage carefully. The management of Panna is well conducted, the Chief, following in the footsteps of his wise father, takes great interest in the State and is anxious for its development and improvement. Public works especially are attended to. The Nawab of Baoni lives in seclusion, and the State is managed by the Superintendent appointed at the Chief's request. The progress made has been satisfactory, the income now covers expenditure, and three-fifths of the loan received from the Government of India have already been paid off. In noticing the States included in the Baghelcund Agency Sir Henry Daly says that the task of administering the Rewah State has been successfully prosecuted in spite of the difficulties, which the Political Agent has encountered in carrying on the work with the assistance chiefly of those, who for many years have been accustomed to the misrule of the Maharaja, and whose habits of apathy and irregularity it is hard to correct. Maihar continues to be well managed by the Chief, who exercises a close supervision over all departments of the State. Of the States in the Western Malwa Agency Jowra flourishes under the management of the Minister Huzrut Noor Khan, who was created a Companion of the Star of India at the Imperial Assemblage, in recognition of his meritorious services. A report on the events of the year by Mir Shahamut Ali, C. S. I., the Political Agent and Superintendent of the Rutlam State, gives a fair account of the prosperity which his able management has secured for it. The Raja is studying with Mr. Reid, who succeeded as his tutor on the appointment of Mr. Mackay to the charge of the Indore Rajkumar College. Of the States included in the Bheel Agency, Dhar seems to be very promising. Sir Henry Daily says:

The administration of Dhar has been well conducted. The Chief continues to interest himself in the welfare of his people. The financial condition of the State is satisfactory.

The small Sate of Bakhtgurh has been well managed by the Kamdar Waman Rao.

The young Thakoor is a student at the Indore Rajkumar College, and has made good progress.

Some of the petty States do not, however, shew signs of improvement. Altogether there are 71 states comprised within the Central India Agency, and they are generally doing well. Example teaches better than precept, and the truth of the adage is well illustrated in the administration of the Native States. They see the example of the British Government and they are profiting by it.

THE CALCUTTA REVIEW.

THE present number of the *Calcutta Review* is even below average. The first article on Mahajani statistics by Syud Ameer Hossein is interesting enough, but it does not rise above the dignity of an average official report. The second entitled "Reconstruction" by Mr. W. C. Madge, is a hodge-podge of barren speculations. The third article on the Indian Law of Homicide in England and India by Mr. W. E. H. Forsyth is ably written, but fragmentary. There are some passages in this article, which would bear reproduction. The *Reviewer* draws this distinction between the English and Indian law on Homicide:

Murder in English law is unlawful homicide with malice aforethought. Malice says Sir James Stephen who is perhaps the best living authority on the subject means wickedness, and is construed to imply all the states of mind specified in the Indian definitions of both murder and culpable homicide and even others of a less degree of guilt. But though owing to the old distinction still obtaining in England between felonies and misdemeanours a man who shoots at a fowl with intent to steal it and kills a bystander is legally guilty of murder he would be only punished for his intent the law practically requiring as strict evidence of intention as does the Penal Code in cases of murder. But an intention to cause such bodily injury as is likely to cause death, or knowledge on the part of the offender that he is likely by his act to cause death states of mind which where death ensues make the crime under the Penal Code only culpable homicide not amounting to murder render the offence in English law murder *pur et simple*, though sentence of death might be commuted according to the circumstances of the case. But the difference between the two systems comes out mainly in cases of what in English law is termed voluntary manslaughter and these are the kinds of cases which of late years have acquired an unhappy celebrity in India. The word manslaughter is not as I have said used in the Indian Code which as it stood originally contained no provision even for death caused by simple negligence. Manslaughter is a vague term of wide import and so far as it implies death unintentionally resulting from an unlawful act intentionally committed is not recognized as an offence under the Penal Code. The English law as I have said look both at the unlawful intention and the result. It views the killing of one man by another with the strongest possible reprobation and where a blow is dealt followed by fatal results does not stop to enquire anxiously the precise amount of harm which the offender intended to inflict. The issue being of so serious a nature the bringing it about is often irrespective of intention punished very severely, the rigour of the sentence depending more on the means by which the death is caused than on any very nice scrutiny of the mind of the wrong-doer. Thus the causing death by firearms or cutting instruments is punished generally far more heavily than the causing death by a stick or a fist but even in these latter cases English judges will pass sentences, which under exactly similar circumstances might be unlawful in India because they regard more the character of the act done than the precise intention with which it is accompanied. In consequence the punishment for manslaughter varies immensely in England where a very large discretion is left to the judge who has to entertain the questions both of the moral guilt of the offender and the injury done to society by his act. I will now apply the foregoing principles to three cases which have recently occurred in India where a European has brought about the death of a native. I will take first the Fuller case. Mr. Fuller as every body now knows only too well, struck a blow with his open hand on his syce's face and pulled his hair. The man fell down and shortly after died, the fall having ruptured his spleen which was in a very unhealthy state. The blow appears to have been the original cause of death but there was no evidence of any intention on Fuller's part to do more than cause simple hurt. He was therefore tried rightly under section 323, though opinions may differ as to the propriety of the sentence. If the principle of the Penal Code prevailed in English law his offence would have been that of a common assault. As it is, he would probably have been tried in England for manslaughter and been more severely punished.

Heenan's case was tried before the Calcutta High Court a few months ago. Mr. Heenan on returning late one night from a house which he had no authority to visit at such an hour was seized by a native servant of the master of the house. The native was quite unarmed but Heenan had with him a loaded revolver which he fired twice into the servant's body who died shortly after of his wounds. He was indicted under section 299 of the Code for culpable homicide not amounting to murder, that is, for causing death (1) with the intention of causing such bodily injury as was likely to cause death and (2) with the knowledge that he was likely by his act to cause death also under section 326 for grievous hurt. It is however questionable whether Heenan's intention or knowledge was not high enough to come under the definition of murder for a man who fires in close quarters a loaded pistol into another may be taken not unreasonably to have intended such bodily injury as was sufficient in the ordinary course of nature to cause death (which is murder.) The result would probably have been the same as the provocation received must under exception (1) to section 300 have reduced the crime to culpable homicide not amounting to murder of which (2) he was actually convicted. In England he would probably have been tried for murder and convicted of manslaughter. An intention to inflict a fatal injury might fairly be presumed here, the mitigating circumstances being the amount of provocation received.

The third case to which I will refer is that of Macgregor, also tried the other day by the Calcutta High Court, Macgregor, who was employed in an Assam tea-garden, struck a lazy and sickly coolie some blows with a cane. The man fell down and died very shortly afterwards. The post mortem examination of the body exhibited very slight traces of the beating, and the doctor's opinion was that death had resulted from the weakly state of the coolie and had not been accelerated by the blows. The depositions forwarded to the High Court contained statements of a much severer beating than was proved, and Macgregor was in consequence indicted under the last two clauses of section 299, it being one of those cases which just fell short of the amount of intention or knowledge required to make the offence amount to murder. The jury, however, adopted the doctor's opinion and convicted the prisoner of simple hurt only, with which he was also charged. In England, from the depositions, I think he would have been indicted for murder, and if the jury had taken the same view as here, convicted of a common assault.

"Islam as it is" by Mr. A. H. Browne is thoughtful, but does not rise to the usual standard of a *Review* article. "Warren Hastings in Lower Bengal" by Mr. H. Beveridge is an exceedingly interesting article, but it is too full of extracts. "The philosophy of the Upanishads," by Mr. A. E. Gough is a learned article, but rather discursive. The Statistical Account of Bengal is a poor apology for a Review article. "Some Books about Burmah" is dull. The article headed "Chronicles of Rohtas" would have better suited the columns of the *Saturday Evening's Englishman*. "Jessore" by Mr. H. J. Rainey is the most vapid production in the present number. "Popes and Conclaves" we have not had the patience to read. The criticial notices are good enough so far as they go. Thus the present number of the *Review* is by no means up to its own standard in former days. Is the race of scholars and graceful literary writers dying out in India? Have the men, who founded and carried on the *Review* in its early days with such brilliant success, left no worthy successors at the present day? In the hands of Mr. Townsend, Dr. Smith, Sir Richard Temple, Mr. Heeley, and Col. Malleson there were some signs of revival, but of late we are sorry to note the *Review* has been rapidly deteriorating. We do not blame the editor, for he can give only such wares as he receives. It does not speak much of the literary aspirations of British India that it cannot maintain a respectable quarterly.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE glad to learn that Kumar Purno Chundred Sing of the Paikparah Raj Family has subscribed Rs. 2,000 in aid of Dr. Sircar's Science Association.

WE ARE requested to mention that Dr. Mahendralal Sircar will deliver at the Science Association a lecture on the Telephone and the Microphone on Tuesday the 25th instant at 7-30 P. M. Admission fee 8 annas.

WE LEARN from a casual London Correspondent that, at the last Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society, Great Britain, Sir Henry Rawlinson has been elected President in the room of Sir E. T. Colebrooke.

WE BEG to draw attention to the following telegrams:

London, 11th June.—Her Majesty the Queen has telegraphed the thanks to the Native Chiefs of India for offering their troops to the Crown during the late crisis.

In a lecture by Colonel Malleson on the *Armies of Native States*, he said that though the men were raw material, they were of a valuable kind; they cannot, however, be considered a menace to British rule. The hypothesis of united action, he said, was impossible, whilst the superiority of England was greater than in 1857.

While Her Gracious Majesty the Queen has been thanking the Native Princes for the friendly offer of their armies to England in the present European crisis, and the Secretary of State contradicts the rumour that the Government proposes to reduce the armies of the Native States, the Government of India takes no step to contradict the despatch published by the *Englishman* on the subject. Is n't this queer?

SIR STUART BAYLEY takes over charge from Col. Keatinge in Calcutta. He has arrived in this city and proceeds to Darjeeling on the 25th instant for an interview with His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. He takes to his steamer at Dhubri. He has been commissioned by the Government of India to report on the advisability or otherwise of the restoration of Assam to Bengal after six months.

THERE is a Bengali proverb that a marriage is not effected without spending a lac of words. The same has proved true of the marriage of the Maharaja of Mysore. Mr. Gordon it would seem is being badgered on all sides for the arrangements he made for that auspicious occasion. In the first place many native gentleman were excluded, who ought to have been invited. In the second place the subordinate officers of the Raj, though invited were not allowed to attend. In the third place the arrangements were not made on a scale suited to the rank of the bridegroom. The complaints are not altogether unfounded. We fear the grant of 2 lacs sanctioned was inadequate and the management of details was not left in suitable hands. But the marriage has been celebrated and God bless the happy pair!

THE MEHERPORE MURDER CASE, about which we wrote sometime ago, has been raked up. A correspondent of the *Statesman* has the following anent it:

Yesterday (the 13th instant) the case came up for hearing before Mr. Anderson, the sub divisional officer of Meherpore. Mr. White, the presumed murderer, was allowed to take his seat on the chair, while his supposed accomplices were ranged at the prisoner's bar. Baboo Prashanna Kumar Bose and Baboo Mrityunjoy Roy, pleaders of the Nudea Judge's court, stood for the defence. All the local pleaders had been engaged by Mr. White, to deprive his accuser of counsel. Except the Magistrate, therefore, no one looked to the interests of the prosecution. Evidence had not long been in course of delivery, when proceedings were stopped by a letter from Mr. Stevens, ordering that the case should be sent for trial to his court. To-day is mentioned for the hearing. Mr. Anderson wanted bail of five thousand rupees for Mr. White's appearance. To the surprise of Mr. Smith, master and uncle of the accused, he said that it would be impossible for a man to take so long a journey within the time specified by Mr. Stevens, but the distance from Meherpore to Krishnaghur being 28 miles, and the time noted being, no less than 20 hours, carried the conviction to Mr. Andersons mind that the defendants comfort would be studied only by sending him in charge of the police.

WE ARE INFORMED that the Government of India on a representation made by the Press Commissioner on behalf of the Vernacular Press has ordered that Vernacular newspapers shall henceforward be allowed to receive telegraphic messages for publication at the same rates and on the same conditions as their English contemporaries. The rules of the telegraph department relating to press telegrams will consequently in future apply equally to English and Vernacular newspapers. The Government should also furnish the Vernacular newspapers with official papers and reports. The conductors of some Vernacular papers of Bengal had petitioned Sir Richard Temple in 1875 for the supply of such papers and reports, but without effect. Our own opinion is that if the Government had generously treated the Vernacular Press, there would have been no necessity for the Vernacular Press Act. But India has lost statesmanship.

IT HAS BEEN brought to our notice that the ryots in some parts of the area included in the Dankuni reclamation scheme have been unjustly assessed inasmuch as their lands being situated some half a mile or so from the reclaimed channel derive no benefit from it; on the contrary their lands being raised by the neighbouring works they suffer in consequence. The villages referred to are Durbunga, Sunkerpore, Chuck, and Rajeedhurpore in the sub-division of Serampore. Unfortunately under the provision of the Drainage Act the assessment being once fixed cannot be altered; so these poor ryots can have no remedy unless the Government vouchsafes it. We hear that they have petitioned the Government on the subject.

THE NIGHT-SOIL DEPOT CASE instituted by Mr. Beeby Junior has gone against the Calcutta Corporation. Mr. Charles, the Senior Magistrate, holds that prosecution for committing nuisance lies against the Corporation. He says, "it cannot be contended that such nuisances were contemplated by the Legislature as being necessarily connected with conservancy arrangements, and I accordingly hold that a prosecution in such cases would lie against the Corporation, even though no specific acts of negligence on their part were proved, for the existance of these nuisances under the circumstances implies negligence." In the particular case complained of the Magistrate remarks:

"The annoyance caused has been vividly described by the witness for the prosecution, and it appears to be immaterial whether the stench complained of proceeds directly from the night-soil depot, or through the medium of the sewer proceeding from it, for both of these channels of conservancy are under the immediate control of the Municipal Corporation. The Chairman and Health Officer of the Corporation can recollect only three occasions since January that they were inconvenienced by the smell in Shureef Duftree's lane, but Mr. Kimber, the Engineer, who appears to pass the depot more frequently, admits that he has noticed a slight smell once a week for some time past, and that though not annoyed by passing through it, he would not like to live in such an atmosphere. Mr. Hunt the Inspector whose duty takes him twice every day to the depot, has deposed that the smell proceeding from the main trap and sewer in the lane is sometimes very offensive. None of the witnesses who have appeared for the defence live in the vicinity of the depot, and it must not be forgotten that what is often a mere inconvenience to an occassional visitor, might become a serious annoyance to a regular resident, or a habitual frequenter of the locality."

Accordingly the Magistrate has convicted the Corporation, but allowed it two weeks' time to remove the nuisance, in default of which he will pass the sentence. It is remarkable that while the Corporation was prosecuted and convicted, the Commissioners knew nothing about the depot, where it was, when it was built, who complained against it, how the complaint was dealt with, when were they prosecuted, what line of defence was to be taken, and what would be done to mitigate the nuisance. The Chairman took the whole responsibility upon himself, and he now finds himself in a hole. The Town Council extorted some in ormation only the other day from the Chairman by a special requisition, but then it was too late. But the Commissioners must pay the costs and the poor rate-payers must suffer!

AT LAST SATURDAY'S meeting of the Municipal Commissioners of Calcutta a Special Committee was appointed to inquire into the working of the Collector's Department with power to appoint an expert to examine the bills and take accounts of collections made. Mr. F. F. Wyman was named with Rs. 1,000 as honorarium for this work, and in our opinion a better selection could not be made. The Chairman did not oppose the motion, but made a labored defence of the new system and its personal embodiment the present Collector. We will say nothing about the Collector, but we hear the Commissioners were taken by surprise when their Chairman came forward as the defender of juvenile delinquencies. Referring to the indiscretion of the Collector at Burdwan, on which the *Englishman* commented the other day, the Chairman said that it had been committed when the Collector was a youth of 19! Now that a Special Committee have been appointed, we hope they will do the work resolutely and thoroughly.

IF THERE was any doubt as to the necessity of an enquiry into the working of the Collectorate of the Calcutta Municipality, that doubt has been dispelled by the judgment of Mr. Charles, the Senior Magistrate, in the last defalcation case, in which a sircar has embezzled about Rs. 2300. We learn from the judgment that the *sircar has embezzled the sums collected by him on no less than* 159 *bills since January* 1877, and yet we are told that the rules provide the checking of the bills and collections every week, and that a full auditing is done at least once a quarter. But in this particular case the defalcation was not discovered for a year and a half! Then the Magistrate remarks:

These defalcations on the part of an illiterate subordinate, on the receipt of Rs. 10 a month, are so serious and extend over so long a period, that it seems to be impossible to avoid the suspicion suggested by the prisoner's Attroney that his client must have been a tool in the hands of others, and this appears to be the only extenuating circumstance in the prisoner's favor. It is difficult to believe that the immediate superiors of this Sircar could be entirely ignorant of his proceedings, and if they can establish the plea of ignorance, they must admit gross neglect of duty. The clerk, Norendro Nath Kumar, who is the immediate superior of the accused, has deposed that he examined his accounts both in January and May last, and reported to the Babu at the head of the Department (Jogendro Nath Mukerji) that the collections were falling in to arrear, but this is distinctly denied by the other witnesses—Jogendro Nath and the Head clerk, Denonath Roy, who state that prisoner's accounts were not examined at all until last month after another Municipal Sircar had been prosecuted and punished. This is the third case of embezzlement connected with the Calcutta Collecting Department of the Municipality which has been brought to my notice judicially within a short period, and as this seems to be a very gross case, and distinguished in many respects from that of the Sircar, Prosunno Cumar Dey, I consider it necessary to inflict a somewhat severe punishment as a warning to others.

Could there be a more disgraceful state of things than what the above facts disclose? The Commissioners have resolved not too early to make a sifting enquiry into the working of the Collector's Department.

DRABYARTHA CHUNDRIKA is a serial dictionary of Indian drugs mentioned in the ancient pharmacopia of India compiled by Kabiraj Siddashur Gupta, Jessore, and corrected by that distinguished native Physician, Romanath Sen. It is a valuable publication; it contains the names of the drugs, their medicinal properties, the diseases to which they are applicable, and their modern botanical names for identification. The compiler has evinced great knowledge, research and industry. If our native physicians practise the uses of the drugs taught in this work, they will be able to re-establish the ancient system of Indian medicine on a sound footing. This dictionary is a grand and valuable educational work, and deserves the support of the Education Department. Cannot the Government give a subsidy to the compiler to carry on his publication?

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

JAILS.

Dated Darjeeling, the 8th June 1878.

READ—A petition from Sreemutty Annada Monee Dassee, wife of Goluckindro Narain Roy, now a prisoner in the Alipore Jail, and another signed by Maharajah Joteendro Mohun Tagore and others, praying for the remission of the unexpired portion of the sentence of ten years' rigorous imprisonment passed on the prisoner in October 1870 on conviction of the charge of dacoity.

Read also—Letter from the Inspector-General of Jails, No. 2031, dated 12th March last, reporting on the conduct of the prisoner in jail, and letter from Commissioner of Burdwan, No. 286A, dated 17th instant, submitting his opinion and that of the Magistrate of Midnapore on the case.

Having regard to the appeal made by the wife of prisoner Goluckindro Narain Roy, and by a number of the leading native residents of Midnapore and Calcutta, and looking to the good conduct of the prisoner while in jail, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to remit the remainder of the prisoner's sentence. The prisoner, at the time when the crime for which he has been so long imprisoned was committed, was young and inexperienced, and was no doubt misled by unscrupulous and intriguing men. His Honor trusts that the punishment which Goluckindro Narain Roy has received will be a lesson to him, and that he will by his future life endeavour to retrieve his character and give proof of his appreciation of the clemency now shown to him.

ORDER——Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution be forwarded for the information of the petitioners, and that a copy be also forwarded to the Inspector-General of Jails for information and communication to the prisoner through the Superintendent of the Alipore Jail.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

No. 818.

Copy forwarded to the Maharajah Jotendro Mohun Tagore and others for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,
HORACE A. COCKERELL,
Secretary to the Government of Bengal

Darjeeling, the 8th June 1878.

This is we believe the first instance in which Sir Ashley Eden, since he has become Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, has exercised the royal prerogative of mercy to a prisoner on a public representation.

A POLICEMAN is often dreaded, not unfrequently hated. But that Policeman must be an unexceptionally good man, for whom the people offer up prayers to the higher powers. A notable case of this kind has just been brought to our notice. Mahomed Hamid is Police Inspector of the Sudder Station of Beerbhoom; his family has been in the service of Government for generations, in fact from the days of Clive; he has been himself in the Police service for about 25 years, and has rendered meritorious services. In his zeal for economy in the Police, the Inspector General has applied his pruning knife to this officer, and the people of Beerbhoom, distressed at this news, has submitted a memorial to the Lieutenant Governor, from which we give the following extract:

"Born of parents, who, and whose ancestors, in various capacities rendered distinguished services to the British Government, from the very commencement of the British rule in this country—services which were recognized and rewarded by the authorities then in power—our Police Inspector (Mahomed Hamid) first entered Government service about the year 1852 in succession to his father Baba Ullah who at that time, retired from the Police on pension after a long and meritorious service.

During the last 25 years, this able and trust-worthy Officer has become thoroughly acquainted with the haunts and habits of the Dacoits and other bad characters of this district, and have effectually protected your Honor's memorialists' lives and property from their hands.

During the Sonthal Insurrection of 1856, he acted with such valour and conducted his duties with such care and watchfulness, that this District though contiguous to the Sonthal Perganas, was effectually protected from pillage and other worse consequences; and for this service he received reward from the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Frederic Halliday.

During the years of famine the district was watched with the same care so that there was no D coit and scarcely any noteworthy cases of theft.

Police Inspector Mahomed Hamid is yet in robust health and quite competent to discharge effectually his arduous duties. His untimely retirement would not only be a loss to the District; but will also deprive the Government of the valuable services of an Officer who yet possesses undoubted capacity for work."

In the administration of public affairs personal consideration is generally to be deprecated, but such consideration is not only excusable but necessary when in effecting retrenchments selections among old and experienced officers are to be made. It would be a pity if on the pretext of economy the State should be deprived of such a tried and valuable officer as this Police Inspector.

WE HAVE from the beginning said that we have not much faith in the system of rural registry offices, simply because the remuneration is not sufficient to secure men, who will be above temptation. The Government of Bengal has we think made a wise move in abolishing the rural offices. But there are exceptions to every rule. There are rural offices, which are as good and efficient as special sub-registry offices. The income of these offices is sufficient to maintain an honest registrar. One of these was the rural registration office of Bhola in the sub-division of Dukhin Shabazpore in the district of Backergunge. This office was established on the repeated recommendation of the District Registrar of Backergunge. Formerly the registration work was performed by the sub-divisional officer in addition to his legitimate duties, but it was found that he could not carry it on satisfactorily, and the delay involved was a source of great inconvenience to the people. The Government was accordingly pleased to establish a rural sub-registry office originally at Dowlut Khan, the head-quarters of the sub-division, but since the cyclone of October 1876 removed to Bhola, the present capital of the sub-divison. The work in this office is very heavy, and its monthly income averaged Rs. 400. Under recent orders the rural registry office has been abolished, and the registration work has been restored to the sub-divisional officer. This change has caused great inconvenience to the people, inasmuch as the sub-divisional officer not finding time during regular office hours to attend to registration work, holds registration kutchery in the morning, and persons attending it must come over the previous night, and if they happen to have business in the courts of the sub-division they must stay the whole day at great inconvenience and expense, whereas under the old system they could have come from their homes and attended to all business during office hours on the same day. We are not therefore surprised to learn that the people complain bitterly of this change. On the other hand we find that the revenue has not gained by this step. The rural sub-registrar was allowed 50 per cent of the gross receipts of the office, which gave him an average income of Rs. 200 per month including his own remuneration and establishment charges; this rate was reduced to 44 per cent. from April, which reduced his income to about Rs. 176 per month. Now under the new system the sub-divisional officer will be allowed 25 per cent. on the fees received, which will amount to about Rs. 100, and Rs. 130 for establishment, making a total of Rs. 230, or Rs. 30 more than the rural registrar used to draw under the old rate of 50 per cent. or Rs. 54 more under the reduced rate of 44 per cent. Thus whether we look at the question from the people's point of view or from a financial point of view the abolition of this rural registration office is to be regretted; it has not benefitted the revenue, while it was led to much inconvenience, hardship and loss to the people. On the other hand by the abolition of this office a grievous injustice has been done to an able and meritorious officer, we mean the rural sub-registrar. This officer has served the Government in several capacities, and in the discharge of his duties he has earned the approbation and good will of his official superiors. He managed the rural registry office in a very satisfactory manner, to which the District Registrar and other inspecting officers have repeatedly testified. A rural registry office of this kind, which is not only self-supporting but remunerative to Government, which has maintained a good and efficient officer, and which has proved a source of great convenience to the people, should not in our opinion have been brought under the general orders of Government for the abolition of the rural registry offices. May we venture to express a hope that the Government will recousider its orders in respect to this office.

THE TIMES OF INDIA gives the following particulars of the Kotah tragedy:

"Two young officers Lieutenant Ashby and Lieutenant McCudden were on a tiger shooting expedition in the Native State of Kotah. On the afternoon of the 6th ultimo, they were camped at Kunwas village. About 4-30 P.M. the thanadar or headman of that village, sent word that a band of dacoits had stolen a camel with a load of Rs. 5,000, and killed several villagers. The English officers at once joined the thanadar in pursuit. They ran about two miles when they found the "thanadar's party and the dacoits firing on each other and also fighting with tulwar." The dacoits, who numbered fifteen in all, were divided into two parties. Five were with the camel, and they played no part in the skirmish, and all escaped. The other ten formed a covering party. Of these ten, three were shot by the English officers, six were massacred on the spot by the sowars after they surrendered, and the tenth, who had surrendered, also appears to still exist in spite of eleven tulwar cuts. According to Lieutenant Ashby, his comrade called on these ten dacoits to surrender three times, and then as the thanadar had ridden in amongst them and was endangering his life, they unfortunately overcame their disinclination to fire, and shot two of them dead. The fight, if there was a fight at all, then became a mere butchery. Five dacoits laid down their arms, and were at once cut to pieces by the sowars. Two fled to the left, and were followed by Lieutenant McCudden and several sowars. They were captured. One was immediately cut to pieces; the other was rescued by the officers after he had recieved eleven sword cuts. The tenth man fled to the right and was shot down by Lieutenant Ashby just as he was escaping into the jungle. The sowars at once fell upon him and were stopped too late, for he died in the night of his wounds. In the meantime the "camel with a load of Rs. 5,000" and his five attendants had disappeared into the darkness. And as far as recovering the booty went, this butchery was entirely useless. After the first shots were fired there seems to have been no attempt at retaliation, and we are not told that any one was seen even wounded on the other side. Lieutenant Ashby tells us.—"I may add that we were much horrified at the brutal manner in which the surrendered men were murdered by the Kotah sowars and villagers, but as we were in pursuit of the remaining three dacoits at the time, we were powerless to prevent this slaughter." Of course they were horrified when it was too late at the mess they had got into by taking the part of one set of bloodthirsty scoundrels against another. Whatever the so-called "dacoits" were doing, their slaughter in cold blood after surrender was nothing more nor less than murder, and this murder, it would seem from this account, could not have been perpetrated save for the foolhardy interference of a couple of hot-headed young Englishmen, who, from the manner they acted must have been thoroughly ignorant of the ways of Native States.

As the matter is *sub judice* we withhold remarks.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

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ERRATA			
Read Borrodakanto Mojoomdar, for Bydaikant Mojoomdar	10	0	0
Read O. C. Mookerjee, for C. C. Mukerjee	10	0	0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*June* 12, 1878.

GENERAL.—Baboo Gooroo Churn Das, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Moorshedabad, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Manbhoom district.

Mr. A. W. Cosserat, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pakour, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, is posted to Doomka.

Mr. E. McL. Smith, Officiating Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Deoghur, on leave, is posted to Pakour.

Baboo Kristo Coomar Sen Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Moonshegunge division of the Dacca district, is transferred to the Sudder Station of the Backergunge district.

Baboo Troylucko Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is transferred to Dacca, and is appointed to have charge of the Moonshegunge division of that district.

Moulvi Muizuddin Amed, Officiating Deputy Collector on settlement duty, Bogra, is appointed to act as a Deputy Collector for employment on settlement work in the district of Noakholly.

Mr. S. N. Banerjee is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Baboo Issur Chunder Mozoomdar appointed a circle officer under the Bengal License Act, and is posted to Dinagepore.

Baboo Bhola Nath Doss is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Baboo Petamber Banerjee, appointed a Circle Officer under the Bengal License Act, and is posted to the Sudder Station o Backergunge.

Syed Wajid Hossein is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Sheik Abdoollah, appointed a Circle Officer under the Bengal License Act, and is posted to Patna.

Baboo Nowrungee Lall is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Baboo Burhand o Narain, appointed a Circle Officer under the Bengal License Act, and is posted to Gya.

Moonshee Sukhawut Hossein is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade, *vice* Baboo Rughu Nath Shahi, appointed a Circle Officer under the Bengal License Act, and is appointed to Shahabad.

Baboo Luchmi Narain is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the First Grade, *vice* Moonshee Nusseeroouddeen, appointed a Circle Officer under the Bengal License Act, and is posted to Shahabad.

In supersession of the orders published in *the Calcutta Gazette* of the 29th May 1878, *regarding the appointments* of Messrs. C. T. Buckland, F. M. Halliday, E. H. Whinfield, C. F Worsley, and F. W. J. Rees, the following appointments are sanctioned with effect from the date on which the resignation of Mr. A. Money, C.B., takes effect:—

Mr. C. T. Buckland, Officiating Member, Board of Revenue, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Mr. A. Money.

Mr. R. L. Mangles, V.C., Officiating Commissioner, Presidency Division, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Mr C T. Buckland.

Mr. G. N. Barlow, C.S.I., Officiating Commissioner, Bhagulpore Division, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Mr. R. L. Mangles.

Mr F. M. Halliday, Officiating Commissioner, Patna Division, is appointed to be Commissioner of that Division.

Mr. T. E. Ravenshaw, Commissioner of the Orissa Division and Superintendent of the Tributary Mehals, Cuttack, on furlough, is appointed to be Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

Mr. E. H. Whinfield, Magistrate and Collector, Second Grade, on furlough, is promoted to the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors *vice* Mr. F. M. Halliday.

Mr. C. F. Worsley, Magistrate and Collector, Third Grade is promoted to the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors, *vice* Mr. E. H. Whinfield. Mr. Worsley will continue to act in the First Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. F. W. J. Rees, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector First Grade, is appointed to be a Magistrate and Collector of the Third Grade, *vice* Mr. C. F. Worsley.

Mr. Rees will continue to act in the Second Grade of Magistrates and Collectors.

Mr. H. L. Dampier, Member of the Board of Revenue, is allowed subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding five days under section 24 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, instead of for one day, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 22nd ultimo.

Mr. T. E. Coxhead, C.S., is allowed subsidiary leave for twenty days instead of fifteen days, as notified in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th April 1878.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. H. Stansfeld is appointed to be Private Secretary and Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, *vice* Captain H. Boileau.

In modification of the orders of the 21st December 1877, Pundit Srish Chunder Vidyaratna, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is allowed leave from the 29th January to the 16th March 1878 under the rules in Chapter VII of the Civil Leave Code.

The Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant Mr. J. Whitmore, C. S., an extension of furlough for six months on medical certificate.

Police.—Mr. W. D. Pratt, District Superintendent of Police, and Officiating Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Police, is promoted from the Fourth to the Third Grade of District Superintendents of Police, with effect from the 22nd April 1878, *vice* Mr. H. M. Weatheall, retired.

Mr. J. T. Rivett-Carnac, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Nuddea.

EDUCATION—Baboo Dwarka Nath Chuckerbutty is appointed to act as Head Master of the Hooghly Collegiate School during the absence, on duty, of Mr. W E Cantopher, or until further orders.

Baboo Tez Chunder Mookerjee, B.L, is appointed to officiate as a Moonsif of Gya during the absence, of Baboo Shee Shurn Lall, or until further orders.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO MOONSIFFS—Baboo Rajendro Coomar Bose, Moonsif of Kaligunge, in the district of Dacca, has been allowed leave of absence for 15 days under Rule 1 Section 31 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that granted to him on the 9th May 1878.

Baboo Umakanth Chatterjee, Moonsif of Patuakhally, in the district of Backergunge, has been allowed privilege leave of absence for two months under Rule 1, Section 31 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th June 1878, or from any earlier date on which he may have availed himself of it.

Advertisements.

NOTICE.

Best Burnt Coal, 7 annas per maund, taking 20 maunds delivered free of cart and cooly hire at 7½ annas per maund.

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NOTICE.

Being too old a man, and perhaps not fit for the orthodox, I cannot manage to be resorted to the local communities, but may be allowed to say where, and whence I may be, that the donation of Babu Kaleekrishna Tagore proceeds from nature, and to such a nature he is much indebted.

His father's deeds were above incommium, and he appears to forward it fastly with a benevolent heart.

I take this opportunity of inviting Pundit Kishnokamul Bidayabhoosun of the interior, and Prossonnokoomar Nayaratno, a professor of the Sobha Bazar Rajbaree, and others who are in the habit of examining my Bedant student on the 5th of every month to appear on the next Sunday, in order to see how he is going on with the Tikkas collected by me.

KALEEPUD GHOSAL.

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Amount already advertised			Rs. 1,43,971	15	7
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„ Do. Do.			24	12	0
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The Raja Ant Mullick, Cuttack			100	0	0
„ Nursingpore			50	0	0
Per Collector of Bhaugulpore			5	0	0
„ Ditto of Chittagong			51	0	0
„ Ditto of Bhaugulpore			16	15	0
„ Offg. Magistrate of Rajshye			24	12	0
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E. W. Westmacott Esq. Collr.	25	0 0			
F. A. Slack Esq. Asst. Do.	20	0 0			
Dr. U. C. Mukerjee	20	0 0			
Babu Harimohun Chandra Depy. Collector	10	0 0			
„ Ramratun Pathak Govt. Pleader	10	0 0			
„ Kretyabchari Mitra, Naeb	50	0 0			
Hossain Baukhsh, Moktear	5	0 0			
Babu Jagabandhu Khan Deputy Collector	10	0 0			
Mr. Muzabar Hosain, Zemindar	20	0 0			
Babu Sarat Chandra Das, Deputy Inspector	10	0 0			
„ Nilmadub Chatterjee Doctor	5	0 0			
„ Syam Sundar Rai, Zeminar	5	0 0			
„ Kamala Kanta Rai, Do	5	0 0			
„ Muti Lal Singh, Do	5	0 0			
„ Omar Chand	5	0 0			
„ Kino Ram Das	5	0 0			
„ Bhuban Chunder Mukherji, Sub. Judge	15	0 0			
„ Dwarkanath Ghose Monsiff	10	0 0			
„ Nilambar Pal, Sub. Dy. Collector	5	0 0			
„ Prasanna Coomar Bhuttacharjya Zemindar	5	0 0			
„ Nabakriahna Choudhari Do	25	0 0			
„ Kailaschandra Rai Muktear	5	0 0			
Moonshee Najibuddin, Do	5	0 0			
Babu Lal Mohun Chatterjee, Do	5	0 0			
„ Taraoa Chandra Banerjee, Do	25	0 0			
Roy Lachmipat Sing Bahadur Zemindar and Banker	100	0 0			
Babu Baul Chandra Sarkar, Muktear	5	0 0			
„ Kartik Prasad Kar, Do	5	0 0			
„ Sashi Bhusan Sen, Head Master	10	0 0			
„ Ram Chandra Bhumik Sub. Inspector of Schools	5	0 0			
„ Madhubchunder Majumbar, Muktear	5	0 0			
„ Abhoy Charan Ghose Court Inspector	5	0 0			
„ Dina Nath Sen Muktear	5	0 0			
„ Radha Sundor Nath, Head Clerk	5	0 0			
„ Thakur Das Das, Muktear	5	0 0			
Mahammad Farhatallah, Do	5	0 0			
Babu Trailokya Nath Choudhuri, Zemindar	10	0 0			
„ Jadabendra Rai, Inspector	5	0 0			
Golam Abed, Vakeel	5	0 0			
Babu Bishnu Prasad Boral Zemindar	10	0 0			
„ Rishikesh Boral, Do.	5	0 0			
„ Govindaprasad Boral Do.	10	0 0			
„ Haranath Churamani	5	0 0			
„ Prasannakumar Ghose	5	0 0			
„ Jadabendra Narain Malick, Mohajan	20	0 0			
Mr. E. B. Godfrey, Deputy Magistrate	20	0 0			
Babu Kisharimohun Choudhuri, zemindar	15	0 0			
„ Budhynath Choudhuri, zemindar of Maldhuar	100	0 0			
71 Subscriptions under 5 Rs. each	137	0 0			
	812	0 0			
Less charges	3	8 0			
	808	8 0			
Amount already advertised	500	0 0	308	8	0
Per Asst. Magistrate, Bagdagra			318	0	0
			Rs. 1,45,301	5	7

H. W. I. WOOD,
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